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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

ZHURNALIST ON MEDIA ACCESS TO PARTY DOCUMENTS

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 6, Jun 86 p 47

[Article under the rubric "A Reader Asks": "Can a Correspondent Who Is Not a Party Member See Records of Open Party Meetings?" Letter from K. Babadzhanov, Bogatskiy Rayon, Khorezm Oblast, answered by A. Masyagin, consultant to the CPSU Central Committee's Organizational Party Work Department]

[Text] In our rayon newspaper, LENIN YULY (LENIN'S PATH), a critical commentary from the Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov was printed under the headline "When responsibility has been forgotten." In the commentary the farm's party organization was criticized for its poor monitoring of the work of the livestock farmers during the wintering of the cattle, which resulted in the wrecking of the annual plan for the sale of milk and meat to the state. In the process of preparing the material we, the correspondents of the agricultural department, reviewed documents from open party meetings which had been conducted at that time on the farm.

After publication of the material, Yu. Matyakubov, chief of the organizational department of the party raykom, filed a complaint against us. In his opinion we, not being party members, did not have a right to see the documents of even open party meetings, since every party document is supposedly secret. He also added that we as non-party journalists did not have the right even to criticize the party organization.

On our editorial staff we have eight creative workers. In the party affairs department there are two correspondents and only one of them is a CPSU member. We are interested in knowing: does a non-party associate of this department have a right to see the party documents of the various organizations? Can he express criticism about the communists?

AT THE REQUEST OF THE EDITORIAL STAFF THESE QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN ANSWERED BY A. MASYAGIN, CONSULTANT TO THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S ORGANIZATIONAL PARTY WORK DEPARTMENT.

Dear Comrade Babadzhanov!

First of all I will answer the first question: can a non-party associate of the editorial staff see the records of open party meetings? Of course, he can. Indeed, you are not doing this out of simple curiosity but because you have the task of editing the newspaper--the organ of the party raykom, which, as is well known, is a higher authority in relation to each of the rayon's local party organizations. Moreover, open party meetings are conducted, as a rule, with the participation of non-party members and, naturally, there are no reasons why you can not see the records, even though you are not a communist.

How, then, should the declaration of the chief of the party raykom's organizational party work department, that every party document is secret, be regarded? I will say one thing: such a statement is a clear exaggeration and in a certain sense even erroneous. In what way?

To some comrades it seems that the authority of the party organization will grow in the eyes of the workers, if their activities are surrounded by a curtain of secrecy. Meanwhile, this is profoundly untrue. Consider, for example, what was stated in the Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress: "...we have to produce publicity, unfailingly using the working system. It is necessary in the central area, but no less, and perhaps even more so in those places where a person lives and works. He wants to know and should know not only what is being decided on the state scale, but also what decisions are being adopted by the local party and soviet organs, and by the management of enterprises and trade unions." In the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress on the Political Report it is clearly stated: the Central Committee requires that in each party organization they "ensure substantive affairs, characterized by openness and publicity about projects and decisions and by humaneness..."

Thus, it is clear that ensuring a maximum of widespread publicity about its own activities and decisions is a law for the affairs of all party committees and organizations. The greater the publicity in all tasks and the more versatile the association of the party and each of its organizations with the masses, the stronger their authority will become and the more active will be the support of the people for party policies. Thus it is in no way possible to acknowledge as correct an instance when a party worker hinders journalists from becoming acquainted with party affairs. Indeed, they are fulfilling the function of social control. On the contrary, it is his duty to help them in every way possible to do this more effectively and skillfully.

And one more thing. In principle, of course, there are matters concerning the party organizations themselves and the communists which are party secrets. Closed party meetings are also conducted at which non-party members cannot be present. This is why it is not advisable for a non-party member to work in the newspaper's party affairs department.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

TV STUDIOS SUFFER FROM BUREAUCRACY, INADEQUATE FUNDING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by film director and Artistic Director of the Mosfilm Studio Creative Association of Television Films Sergey Kolosov: "We Are Partners!--A Crossroads of Opinion on the TV Screen"]

[Text] The programs of Soviet television in recent months are greatly reassuring. It is pleasing that the efficiency of social and political reporting is being raised, the critical thrust of topical programs is being strengthened and programs dedicated to accelerating scientific and technical progress are becoming ever more substantive. It is pleasing that new people are coming into television, while some of the experienced "TV types" are straightening up and displaying creative imagination.

Everyone knows the place occupied in television broadcasting by television films, especially multi-episode ones created at film studios at the request of television, as well as the fact that their viewing audience is incomparably larger than the circle of viewers in movie theaters. This means that the responsibility of the creators of television films is no less, and the whole organization of the matter on a state scale should be at least no worse, than in the creation of pictures for theaters.

The matter is somewhat different in practice, however. Over the course of many years at USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance and USSR Goskomtrud [State Committee for Labor and Social Problems], planning the development of the material base of Soviet culture, a division of our cinematography into that which is important and respectable--that done for movie theaters--and that which is secondary--that done for the television screen--has taken hold.

Erroneous views by which the inequality of the two streams of our cinematography were justified have also played a negative role here, from my point of view. Their essence was, in the first place, the confirmation of the set as the main feature of television film. But this forced "specific feature" came crashing down in the process of artistic practice--our

television films, especially multi-episode ones, developed as heroic, epic, historical, natural or stage-production films, and not as set ones. And this is natural and correct for Soviet art!

In the second place, a "theory" was current that the television screen was "poorly visible" and one need not be as exacting toward the quality of the picture. Practice has corrected this too. The color television receiver produces good picture quality.

Today the further development of this most important sector of our culture and art rests on unresolved issues of its material base. Due to a shortage of equipment allocated for the production of television films, a practice has taken shape wherein the representatives of the film industry spend weeks walking from office to office in Ostankino looking for additional funds. Sincere effort and valuable time are spent on this. The requests of the film studios are considered to be too expensive and are frequently resolved, according to existing statutes, two weeks before the conclusion of the preparatory period for work on the films. But after all, in this critical time period the film studios are already crating their belongings for dispatch to the field or are completing the decoration of the film studios.

Is it not finally time to adopt a resolution for the full equalization of allocations for the production of television films to the allocations for motion pictures?

And still more. An inequality in wages has also taken shape which is threatening to become a tragedy of television film. As is well known, the television cinematographer, on successful days, diverts some of the viewers from the moviehouse windows. In response to this, USSR Goskino [State Committee for Cinematography] has adopted certain "defensive" measures. Wages are incorporated in the film studios that presuppose benefits for those who make motion pictures rather than television films.

A certain paradox has resulted. USSR Goskino offers the potential of film studios to assist television, but at the same time materially and morally places the television cinematographer in a second-rate position. Film crews for motion pictures receive bonuses and supplements depending on the category of film complexity, the presence of a state order, on observance of the plan and a group of specific requirements. Almost nothing of the kind exists for the creators of television films! The television film does not even have the concept of "film complexity," and consequently does not have lengthened time periods for the preparation of those television films that really need them. The times for paid "idle time" for television film employees have also been reduced.

In all of this can be sensed, of course, the striving of USSR Goskino to preserve their personnel for working on motion pictures. It is impossible to agree with this, although it is possible to understand the mechanism of such types of decisions. But there is much that is incomprehensible and paradoxical in the actions of our own television organizations as well. Over the last fifteen years, after all, bureaucratism has existed in the relationship of the clients of television films and the executors of the

requests--the film studios, creative television associations at film studios, and film crews. The climate has evolved not toward the activization of the "human factor," having in mind the film creators, but rather in favor of the establishment of a multitude of levels of monitoring and verification.

Take the creative association as an important link in the production process. I recall that in the 1950s the artistic council of our association was really a paramount organ. Its work proceeded with the participation of prominent writers and directors (L. Trauberg, I. Andronikov, Yu. Nagibin), the deputy chairman of USSR Gostelradio [State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting], and the leading editors of the TsT [Central Television]. The resolutions adopted by the artistic council in conjunction with the representatives of Gostelradio were important both according to questions of repertoire and in the evaluation of literary and directorial scenarios, the approval of actors for roles and the acceptance of the completed film.

In the beginning of the 1970s, everything began to change gradually and arrived at the point where the artistic council of television associations at film studios in essence resolves nothing. If one looks at the "Standard Agreement" (signed in 1985 by the management of Goskino and Gostelradio and regulating their relationship, but not then signed by the directorship of Mosfilm by virtue of disagreement with a number of points), then one can see that the associations really have no rights. Mosfilm, Lenfilm, Gruziya-Film and other major film studios, it turns out, cannot even look into actors...

And as for questions of repertoire? We present the client with a draft plan, discuss it with the editors, and after that in reality remain aloof from its further formation. After several months we receive a plan, approved by USSR Gostelradio, in considerably altered form. To know by whom, where, and when our theme was "chopped" is impossible.

Why are the representatives of the film studios not even invited to Gostelradio for a discussion of the plan? Because they could pose undesirable questions: for what reason, for example, was the novel "Pickets" by F. Abramov repeatedly dropped from the Mosfilm proposals, or why were such works as "Live and Remember" by V. Rasputin, "Go and Do Not Return" and "Sign of Misfortune" by V. Bykov and the books "Impatience" and "The Old Man" by Yu. Trifonov and "The Commission" by S. Zalygin systematically refused for screen depiction? There is no end of such examples!

Such a climate does not add to the desires of the film masters to work for television. In recent years the circle of major directors working in television film has narrowed. I cite a recent conversation with the well-known director V. Melnikov--the secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Cinematographers, honored figure in the arts of the RSFSR and the producer of several television films. He said: "I didn't leave the post of artistic director of the Lenfilm television-film association, having worked there 10 years, because they proposed that I head another association. Rather, I couldn't forgive the disrespectful attitude. Many years earlier I produced Vampilov's "Duck Hunt" for television. The film has still not been broadcast. Why? No one has yet explained it to me intelligibly or conclusively."

What is going on here? Why does this most important sector of television have such long-term "stratification"? why is it so neglected?

Since the middle of the 1960s, when the Ekran Creative Association was created in the USSR Gostelradio system and into it, aside from the film-production studios, went the television-film request service at the film studios, much water has flowed under the bridge, as they say. The amount of requests has increased by four and a half times. The cost of films has risen. The necessity of resolving the financial and rights problems of television films have become ever more acute at the ministries and departments.

Ekran has not demonstrated adequate initiative in the existing circumstances. Fundamental issues of the status of television cinematography have remained unresolved. The Ekran Association has many problems with intrinsic film production. And the time has come for all of these issues, which concern the films that are requested, it seems to me, to be entrusted directly to the deputy chairman of USSR Gostelradio for artistic broadcasting. He and the apparatus subordinate to him could be occupied with the postulation and resolution of fundamental issues in the development of made-to-order television films and the further regulation of the creative and organizational relationships with Goskino and the film studios.

Our film and television industries have reached a line beyond which opens up natural and mutually beneficial collaboration. Who knows--years will pass, and both partners, I want to believe, can be working in flexible cooperative forms such as can only be dimly discerned today. It is not for nothing, for example, that in a number of countries, expensive cinematographic projects are insured from the beginning with a multi-episode television version. What can you say--the cinematographer is today working in the era of television!

Contact and friendship, mutual assistance, mutual exactingness, the activization of the "human factor," the talent of film artists in the interests of developing all forms of screen art--that, evidently, is our path to the future.

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CULTURE

WRITER HITS PUBLISHING HOUSE 'ARBITRARINESS'

PM251041 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 9 Sep 86 p 6

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences B. Yegorov article: "My Uncle of the Most Honest Rules. Polemical Remarks About Restructuring in Book Publishing, and What Is Hindering It"]

[Text] Legend has it that, by way of a joke, editors had hung in their publishing house a sign reading: "My uncle of the most honest rules." This pun on Pushkin's words covered a far from jocular statement of actual practice: Some editors simply could not imagine their work without ruling all and sundry.

Why is it so hard, some unsophisticated reader may ask in puzzlement. Simply because it is easier, and less responsibility is involved, when you publish chewed and regurgitated tripe rather than new and original material: Tripe, stereotypes, and platitudes will get by unnoticed, while new material may get you into trouble. There are quite a few other editorial aphorisms, like: "A telegraph pole is a well-edited pine tree."

So, what has this to do with the restructuring mentioned in the article's subhead? There is a most direct link here. The point is that the transformation of the pine tree into a telegraph pole is one of the main factors of delays in the process of turning a manuscript into a book. Thus, we have domination by feebleness and Oblomov-mentality entangled with play-it-safe attitudes, instead of by the intensification necessary for progress. "Domination" may be too strong a word, and let us not forget that there is a whole series of publishing houses and quite a few authors, editors, proofreaders, and printers who--praise and glory be to them--work perfectly well and correctly, but we are not talking about them now, we are talking about the negative phenomena in our publishing work which are still with us despite all assurances of restructuring and intensification.

Who is to blame? There are many culprits. And here one must begin with authors. It has become standard practice not to perform contractual obligations on time. It is the authors' fault that each year, on a countrywide scale, hundreds of manuscripts are not submitted on time and this, multiplied by 6 or 12 months (the shortest delay!), results in a delay equal to whole centuries....

Let us now turn to publishing houses: Who is most to blame for the delays? In the first line we have, of course, the usual scapegoat, in other words the book's publishing editor. Behind him stand some more senior officials: chiefs of editorial offices, chief editors, technical editors, and so on. Let me list what I consider to be the most blatant causes of delays.

The main objective cause is the overloading of editors. It is on rare occasions that editors are assigned their normal work load; more often than not they have to cope with a 50-percent and even 100-percent excess work load reading new manuscripts, tidying up manuscripts that have already been returned to the authors for additional work, proofreading, and so on and so forth.

But the number of subjective causes is considerably greater, and they are dictated by the entrenched tradition that "uncle" must definitely "rule." The author's prerogative (to correct the text only when it must be corrected because of rules of style or wrong information given by the author) is supplanted by editorial will (everything must be corrected except that which can no longer be further corrected). This applies in particular to authors who write in a nonstandard style. The abundance of corrections is at times such that the author loses all inclination to argue: Arguments can take several working days, and will everyone have sufficient patience? And how much time has been spent by the editor on proofreading?! Someone may argue that some authors deserve such a fate because they submit raw manuscripts, but this is not the point. In fact, publishing house workers ought to understand the invited authors better and to be able to foresee what fare they will serve up...raw, boiled, or fried.

But style corrections are the most innocuous aspect. The play-it-safe attitude, leading to incursion into the manuscript's contents, is far more frightening. The "objects of invasion" are most diverse. First of all--"dubious" names. For example, many years ago it was not allowed to even mention N. Gumilev's name, let alone publish his poetry (and when it was absolutely impossible to avoid it, he was mentioned indirectly as "one of the leading figures of Acmeism," "famous poet," and even--for shame!--"A. Akhmatova's husband"). At long last now, on the occasion of Gumilev's centenary, jubilee articles have started appearing, while a volume of his work is in production as part of the "Poet's Library." The seal of some "dubiousness," even if not as categorical as that in Gumilev's case, is still stamped on the names of M. Voloshin, F. Sologub, Andrey Belyy, A. Remizov, and the names of several other writers whose creative work is far from uncontroversial but has in fact played a noticeable role in the history of Russian culture. And this is why they need publication and scientific-historical explanation.

This gives rise to what could be the most delicate issue in current publishing practice: the presence of "dubious" world-outlook elements in creative figures of the past. It would seem that, in the light of scientific analysis, the light of a serious study of the views held by Dostoyevskiy and Tolstoy, there would be no difficulty in explaining the contradictory outlook of various

artists, dialectically revealing the complex ties between their world outlook and creative work, and emphasizing the historically progressive principles of their activity.... Alas, it appears that such difficulty exists, and how!

KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE recently published an angry letter by the famous historian Professor N. Troitskiy, entitled "Fedor Glinka Is Not To Blame," expressing legitimate indignation in connection with the truncation of the entire scene of the Russian Army's prayer service before the Battle of Borodino from a one-volume edition of F. Glinka's works (Moscow, 1985); the truncation was done without any explanation, without any ellipsis, and--and this is the main point--it resulted in confusion in the context of the subsequent text. N. Troitskiy laid the blame with the compilers of the volume, but I, reading his remarks, was becoming increasingly firmly convinced that this was a publishing house job....

At times the play-it-safe attitude becomes a joke. For a good half-century an 1854 photograph showing N.A. Dobrolyubov as a student with his father, who was a priest (the only photograph to include his father!), has been printed with the father's image removed: How is it possible to show a priest's robes to Soviet readers! Even though any secondary school pupil knows that Dobrolyubov, just like Chernyshevskiy, came from a clergyman's family, it seems that this must not be visually shown.... An even more absurd example. The "Literary Monuments" series published in 1976 the "Life Story" [Zhizneopisaniye] by Sofroniy Vrachanski, eminent figure of the Bulgarian renaissance. A dust jacket was designed, showing Sofroniy in his monk's robes. The scandal that exploded in the Science Publishing House! The racket that was made by the leadership headed by former director G. Komkov! The dust jacket was quickly eliminated.

Generally speaking, the Science Publishing House displayed zealousness best suited for application in the spheres where it was really needed (struggle for a steady pace, for fulfillment of pledges, against scientific and printing waste, and so on). But some senior officials wasted their energy and time on other matters. For several years B. Zabiroy was deputy chief editor of the Main Editorial Board for Sociopolitical Literature (covering the entire editorial sphere in the humanities), and he held back many a book for weeks and even months on end in a display of "vigilance." Early in 1985 I was alarmed by a telephone message that B. Zabiroy, after reading the proofs of the anthology "Problems of Studying the Cultural Heritage" [Problemy Izucheniya Kulturnogo Naslediya], insisted on cutting out my article "On the Peculiarities of Russian Social Utopias in the 1840's." Why?! It appeared that he did not like the statements about Gogol's hostility to socialist teachings and his sharp criticism of Belinskiy: This, apparently, was a denigration of a great author! I wrote a report memorandum, and Academician G. Stepanov, responsible editor of the anthology, intervened on my behalf, but to no avail! I had to delete the phrases about Gogol to save not so much myself, but the anthology (after all, if the article were to be cut out, a good one-half of the book would have had to be reset). Can you imagine how much damage has been done by one such vigilante? True, a few months later

he was dismissed with a formulation which was amazing under the circumstances-- "for professional unfitness." But what was the publishing house's leadership doing by keeping on such an ignoramus? What was his immediate superior P. Belov, chief editor for sociopolitical literature, doing?

Many examples can be given of publishers' fears.

For some reason a ban has been in force for some time now on marking the death anniversaries of eminent figures of the past, although it would seem clear even to a child that two eternal landmarks, two dates are linked with celebrities who have departed this life (S. Shchipachev's wonderful poem: "I know that death will come, and I cannot avoid it. Two dates will be recorded on my card..."). Take a very recent example. In June all major periodical publications carried articles about M. Gorkiy, but it seems that there was no mention anywhere of the fact that the publication was linked with the 50th anniversary of the writer's death. Why such bashfulness?!

A strange bashfulness is also displayed with regard to the jubilee anniversaries of living persons, even when they are not women. Verbal instructions were issued a few years ago in the Science Publishing House prohibiting the preparation of anthologies to honor not only deceased but also living scientists. Life has asserted itself, anthologies have started appearing, but there still is a ban on announcements of dedications and jubilee dates.

The anthology "Problems of Studying the Cultural Heritage" was being prepared as a gift to D.S. Likhachev from colleagues on his 75th birthday. It does contain a portrait of the academician, but not a single word about the date or the dedication of the anthology.... It is curious that such a ban has been invented in Science Publishing House.

But what methods can be used in the struggle against arbitrariness by publishing houses? In his own time, the author of these lines has experimented with several options. He tried, for example--going for broke--to insist on co-authorship: If an editor has personally written a good one-half of the text, it would be reasonable to put his name to the article or book next to that of the hapless author. In practice, however, this indirect appeal to conscience produces few results: The editor categorically refuses coauthorship, just as he refuses to restore the author's original text....

Another option is more effective: Threats to cancel the contract and take away the manuscript; strange as it may seem, this step proves useful in most cases because, as a rule, neither the publishing house nor the editor are keen on any scandal, and the matter ends in some sort of compromise. Chance is also helpful at times. In 1982 I was successful in having the Prosveshcheniye Publishing House print my book for teachers "V.G. Belinskiy's Work on Literary Criticism" [Literaturno-kriticheskaya deyatel'nost' V.G. Velinskogo], which has hitherto, fortunately, received only positive reviews. But the book did go through great difficulties. Editor T. Kazymova, holding that certain subjects are prohibited and that teachers can by no means be informed about everything substantial in the life and work of the classics, threw out a whole number of sections from the book. Following my protests,

the editor was replaced by I. Kondakov, who was intelligent and bold, and together we made the book available to teachers.

But time was pressing, and we managed to restore only a little from the material that had been thrown out. The first proofs showed that, in order to make full use of the paper, the printers needed to fill about seven blank pages at the end of the book: I was suddenly able to include sections that had previously been deleted! The last chapter--"Results of Belinskiy's Life and Work"--consists almost entirely of such pieces....

Of course, one cannot always be lucky, just as one cannot always manage to score a victory by threatening to break the contract. (Oh, if only authors had the choice: I do not want my works to be published by you, I will go to the next publishing house! This would provide a powerful incentive for quality in publishing work, just as work in the services sphere would improve if customers were able to choose between stores, workshops, restaurants...) Some 2 years ago I submitted to the Leningrad department of Science Publishing House a volume of prose fiction by A.V. Druzhinin for the series "Literary Monuments." Alas, no luck with the editor again: He happened to be V. Brailovskiy, who got to grips not only with my articles and notes, but also with Druzhinin himself! He deleted lines, pages, and chapters from his work, while his best novella "The Story of Aleksey Dmitrich" [Rasskaz Aleksey Dmitricha]--enthusiastically received by Belinskiy and printed in SOVREMENNİK in 1848--was altogether "pruned" as boring and unnecessary for the modern reader. I attempted appealing to Belinskiy's memory, to the fact that the book had been approved by an editorial collegium (three academicians, three corresponding members, and about a dozen doctors of sciences), and by responsible editor S. Reyser, and to the positive reviews by specialists--all to no avail. At that point I gave the publishing house an ultimatum: Choose between me and Brailovskiy.... But the publishers got frightened: How can we change the editor, he is one of our veterans! I was forced to take away the manuscript, while 6 months later the editor happily retired on pension.

One thing is clear: It is necessary to block publishing house arbitrariness which leads to mutilation of the classics and delays the publication of books. It is a crime to break off a part of a statue's torso or paint over even the tiniest fragment of painting. In what way is it better to chop off sections of text?

Economic incentives and sanctions are needed to make it disadvantageous for the author and the publishing house to delay or shelve manuscripts.

And the main thing--openness is needed. After all, everyone in publishing circles is well aware of workers' qualities: Who plays it safe, who is an honest worker, who is a dawdler, who has been, alas, engaged under "patronage" and needs to be covered by skilled colleagues. More open discussions of successes and faults are needed. Why not, for example, organize annual open meetings in publishing houses to be attended by members of the authors' aktiv? Such meetings would make it clear who is who and what has to be done to avoid irregularities and instances like the ones cited in this article. We will organize our affairs only by means of joint, open, and honest efforts.

/6662

CSO: 1800/25

CULTURE

DOCUMENTARY FILM ON BRIBERY PREMIERES IN MOSCOW

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 28 Jun 86 p 8

[Article by Aleksandr Sherel under the "Premiere" rubric: "Anatomy of a Bribe"]

[Text] This subject usually appears in films of the detective fiction genre. But the authors of the new film "The Bribe: Facts and Reflections" produced by the Central Documentary Film Studio are convinced that each bribe has a name, an address, an official position.

This film contains much that is unusual for our viewer to see in the cinema, especially documentary cinema.

A prison cell where a man sentenced to death is being held. His eyes reflect emptiness, not fear. The confession of a man who has nothing ahead of him:

"I am at the end of my rope. The death penalty, I have been sentenced to death for bribery."

Another pair of eyes, completely different ones. They contain an infinite horror and a silent, yet deafening scream. The face of a woman whose husband's sentence has just been read. In his case, too, society was obliged to resort to the maximum form of social defense.

The portrait of the bribe is created on the screen in a reserved and righteously direct manner.

...Confesses a former highly placed official:

"When I conducted a meeting, I would behave as though it were a rehearsed show. Of course, people who worked for me wouldn't believe what I was saying."

...Expostulates the son-in-law of a convicted grafter:

"I work as a shipping clerk at a food processing plant, earn 90 rubles, but all this," the kid points at the table covered with hundred-ruble bills, gold rings, rolls of ten-ruble bills, jewelry, "all this is ours!"

Calmly, not insolently or defiantly but deliberately calmly, he looks straight at us. And why worry? It is his father-in-law who has been arrested. He himself has nothing to do with it. On the contrary, perhaps all will not be confiscated, he may still get a thing or two. Father-in-law might get done in...

"Enough sordidness," you may say.

Enough, I agree. Although had we been a little more squeamish about the substance of the phenomena shown in the film, and not about the public discussions of them, perhaps there would have been less material for a film like this. It is amazing: during discussions at the studio prior to the film's release, it was not the editors--which would have been more normal--but the officials from the Procurator office who expressed doubts: "Isn't it too much? Isn't it slander?" This timid question was being posed 3 months after a party congress that had proclaimed from its podium: "We must adopt the rule of calling a spade a spade... It is time to stop practicing inappropriate bashfulness when we ought to be demanding and honest."

No, it is not slander, but pain. I think that the broadest audiences would sympathize with the civil and official position of those executives at the USSR Procurator General's office who helped the Central Documentary Film Studio throughout its work on "The Bribe: Facts and Reflections" with their advice and actions. (The film's chief consultant is USSR First Deputy Procurator General N. Bazhenov.) Similarly, I am certain that the viewers will understand and share the evident concern heard in the voice of the film's narrator, Vladimir Oleynik, RSFSR Procurator Office Inspector for especially important cases:

"In fact, we encounter here the early signs, the first shoots of the ideological enemy. The moment has come when the quantity of bribes in certain areas has undergone or is undergoing a qualitative change. A negative qualitative change that undermines not just the economy but our society's ideology, the people's faith that ideals can be achieved."

This is how the main subject line of the film is shaped. It is a tale of the corrupting influence of bribery, showing how the unacceptable--the criminal!--becomes acceptable and enters the category of psychologically habitual actions. It is not by accident that the film shows a certain Masha from the city of Kotovsk, who, having received a lease on an apartment, decides, along with her husband, to thank the official invested with the authority over the distribution of the apartment space. One feels horrified at her incomprehension: what did she do wrong? "I did not stab anybody and did not steal anything!"

This is why in naming those "authorized" grafters--be it former Kotovsk gorispolkom chairman Tolbu, or a former District BKhSS [Office for Combating Embezzlement of Socialist Property] chief in one of Moscow's districts Tchebulayev, or former Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Vyshku--V. Oleynik correctly chooses the most shameful of the terms used to characterize a man: "traitor."

The film is deliberately polemical against a point of view which is rather widely diffused in our cinema and which is aptly described by the lyrics of a popular song: "If somewhere, someone among us does not want at times to live honestly..." A film made according to that formula is successful or not depending on the inventiveness of its story line.

Mark Averbukh, writer and director of "The Bribe," chose the opposite approach. In fact, his film does not even have a story line in the conventional sense of the word; it develops according to the inner logic of an in-depth study of a subject, corruption by bribery. It is a concrete evil--one with names, addresses, officials, and sentences. The actual information and facts are not important in and of themselves but as material for the viewers' reflections. The social profile of the phenomenon that has manifested itself at various levels of the society is offered to the viewers to be reflected upon, so that they could pass on it their own judgement and give it their own evaluation.

The film's aesthetics are based on the trust in the documentary as a vehicle of social information of considerable emotional force.

Effective means and methods of defense and attack in the war against bribery lie not just within the competence of procurators, inspectors, and police. And there is another question which, let us be frank, arises, although it is rarely voiced: is there today a truly effective means in that struggle, if the treat of 10 years of "strict regimen" imprisonment or even of the death sentence, does not always deter the grafter?

Everyone of us will seek to answer this question on his own. The film offers just one possibility.

The sentence is being read to Klyachin, former head bookkeeper of the Moscow Retail Trade Administration: 13 years of imprisonment. Barely noticeably, he sneers: his is past 70 years of age, the law under which he has been convicted leaves practically no hope for early release. So, "it is time to pay the bill for past pleasures" is written all over his face. But then he sees the camera and...

A fat, old man clumsily climbs under the bench, covering his head with his hands as though the cinematographer lifted a whip instead of the camera...

The bribe-taker fears publicity. This is what the film's authors insist upon.

We should believe them.

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CSO: 1800/510

CULTURE

PAPER PRINTS EXCERPT FROM PLAY ON CHERNOBYL

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 13 September 1986 features on p 6 a full-page excerpt of scenes from "Sarcophagus," Vladimir Gubarev's play on Chernobyl, recently published in Vol 9 of the journal ZNAMYA. Entitled "The Accident," the excerpt brings out a number of important issues on Chernobyl. Through the conversations of the play's characters, it becomes apparent that there were defects in the materials used in building the nuclear station (e.g., the roof of the station was made of flammable material) and the station should never have received a "clean bill of health" upon completion, that the equipment and measurement apparatus were outdated and in need of constant repair, and that the emergency warning system was shut off at a time when the fourth block was placed on full power.

The scenes from the play also bring out the incompetence of officials in charge of the station, particularly the "General and the "Director" of the Chernobyl AES. The General displays his ignorance of the danger of radioactivity when he forces his chauffeur to bring him right up to the burning reactory and allows firemen to work without protective clothing. The Director, on the other hand, leaves the danger area immediately after the explosion to take his grandsons to in-laws who live 8 miles away. When asked why he did not warn other residents of the danger by having it announced on radio, the Director explains that he had an automobile accident on the way and could not return in time. The "Prosecutor" accuses him of negligence, stating that "he knew better than others about the danger" and yet allowed children to play football in town the following morning and fresh cucumbers from the fields to be sold on the streets. The General also, when asked about his role, points out in his own defense that no one would make that decision, and when he called the republic's ministers to warn them of the danger to residents, he was told to go about his own business--to put out the fire as quickly as possible.

The excerpt ends with the AES Director stating that "many need to be tried for this accident," but it will start a "chain reaction." He advises the Prosecutor that "it's better to forget the whole thing as quickly as possible."

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CSO: 1800/16

CULTURE

FIRST BIOGRAPHY OF POET TSVETAYEVA PUBLISHED

LD221941 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS--Moscow's Sovetskiy Pisatel publishers have prepared for publication a monograph about the life and work of Marina Tsvetayeva (1892-1941). It is the first Soviet scholarly book about the well-known Russian poetess.

"I do not claim to have exhausted the subject as Tsvetayeva's personality is controversial and difficult to grasp," the author of the book, literary historian Anna Saakyants, told journalists. One of the tasks of the monograph, according to her, "it to defend Tsvetayeva from conjectures of every sort. It is a bad error to present her as a political poet. That is why those in the West who indulged in that futile job have run out of ammunition." [Tsvetateva opposed the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 and left Russia in 1923. When she returned to the USSR from Paris she was banned from publishing and committed suicide in 1941 after her husband was executed and her daughter was sent to a labor camp.]

Anna Saakyants said that she was working on the second book of the monograph.

Marina Tsvetayeva's poetry, including collections of her verses, has been published in many editions in the USSR. Her plays are produced by theatres and songs to her lyrics are sung in films and have become popular. Moscow's Iskusstvo Publishers are about to put out a book of her plays.

/6662

CSO: 1800/24

CULTURE

PUBLICATION OF ESTONIAN LITERATURE DOUBLED IN YEAR

[Editorial Report] The January-February 1986 volume of the Estonian journal TALLIN features on pp 123-124 a 400-word article in the "Khronika" section describing the increase of Estonian literary publications. Speaking to the Estonian Writers Union, L. Saik, president of the Estonian State Publishing House, noted that Estonian belles-lettres reached a record level of publications in 1985, when more than 727,500 pages of Estonian literature appeared in print. This was more than twice the level of publication in 1984. Laik explained that since the Estonian publication of textbooks has decreased significantly over the years, it has permitted the yearly increase of publication of Estonian artistic literature. While during the Ninth Five-Year Plan 485 Estonian literary novels were published, the 11th saw 709 publications of Estonian literary works. Laik went on to state that last year a record 109 books of first-time Estonian authors were printed, and in the past 8 years 90 young Estonian authors saw their works appear in print.

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(ajakiri "Tallinn") 1985.

BABEL'S PLAYS RESTAGED AFTER 60 YEARS

OW280897 [Editorial Report] Moscow television service in Russian (Orbita-1) at 0830 GMT on 22 September in its Vremya program shows announcer Kirilov speaking on the addition to the repertoire of the Mayakovskiy Moscow academic theater. "The repertoire will be significantly added to by the works of Soviet authors. Among these will be "Zakat" [Sunset] by Babel, and "Starik" [The Old Man] by Trifinov." Monitor notes that the author Babel's plays have not been staged in the Soviet Union since the twenties. /6662

CSO: 1800/27

CULTURE

PAPER PUBLISHES EXTRACTS OF OVECHKIN-BINGYAN CORRESPONDENCE

PM241335 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA of 16 September 1986 carries on page 3 a 4,00-word article prepared by P. Nikitin and entitled "Those Difficult Springs." The article publishes extracts from the correspondence between the Soviet writer Valentin Ovechkin and the Chinese writer Liu Bingyan in the years 1955-1958. The writers met in China in 1954 and corresponded over many years. Ovechkin died in 1968; of Bingyan, an editorial postscript says the following: "Fate tested Liu Bingyan more than once. In 1957 the talented writer, newspaperman, and party member since 1944, who had when quite young been a member of the underground, was subjected to criticism as a 'rightwing element' and sent for reeducation. Liu Bingyan returned to literature only in 1979. He is now secretary of the Union of Chinese Writers and staffer on the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO."

In the letters, supplied by Ovechkin's sons, the writers talk about literary matters, in particular the publication of Bingyan's work in Russian, in which Ovechkin was involved, but also make sociopolitical observations. A letter to Ovechkin dated "May 1957(?)" reads: "Our motherland is going through an entire epoch. Quite a few successes have been recorded in industry and agriculture. A movement to regulate work style is under way.

"A number of cadre workers have been dismissed, among whom there are indeed conservatives incapable of putting the party line into effect, but there are also cases such as described in A. Kalinin's 'Moonlit Nights.' In the countryside there is one contradiction that is very apparent: A higher body demands something, for example, that corn be thickly planted. Theoretically this should be correct. But people who have observed this spring have seen for themselves that it would have been better if the corn had been sown more widely spaced out. They are now faced with the question of reporting back on the harvest to the higher body. There are those who want to embellish the situation. This does not encourage the people."

Writing in July 1957, Ovechkin says: "...None of us has seen communism or knows what people will be like in a communist society. However, one thing is clear to me--people under communism will be /quite different/ [capitalized words between slantlines printed in boldface], otherwise where would be the beauty and majesty of the future life?"

Bingyan writes in September 1957 that he is soon going to be expelled from the party. Writing to him in November that year, Ovechkin looks back to 1954, when Bingyan was his delegation's interpreter in China: "Your sober commentaries helped me then assess the situation in China from the standpoint of the laws of the class struggle common to us all." He then says: "I believe that in a few years you will write a marvelous book about the building of socialism and about the people of the kolkhoz or plant where you will have worked."

Binyang says in March 1958: "There is a question that is particularly tormenting us at present: What is the calling of the literature of socialism?" He goes on to say that "you must not identify the situation of Soviet literature with ours, there is a big difference. After all, whatever is said, in your country it is P. Nilin's 'cruelty' that is awarded a prize! People here shout with horror about so-called 'external influences.' Yes, revisionist ideas do exist here. But we should not close ourselves off. Our literature must of course be different from critical realism. But, after all, life demands not just lyrical songs and artistic translations of instructions."

Writing in December 1958 (the last letter published), Bingyan observes:

"Our country has chalked up marked successes in recent years, but I note with chagrin that along with the successes some comrades have developed a simplistic view and approach to life. Ignoring the objective laws of society's development, they hold that we are getting so close to communism that tomorrow we will be able to eliminate property and abandon the system of 'distribution according to labor' and switch to 'distribution according to need'...."

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CSO: 1800/26

CULTURE

PRC PUBLISHES LEV TOLSTOY'S 'THE COSSACKS'

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 11 Sep 86 p 7

[Unattributed report: "'The Cossacks' in Chinese"]

[Text] The Chinese publication in Beijing of Lev Tolstoy's "The Cossacks" familiarizes the readers of the PRC with yet another Russian literary treasure. It is being published by the Lijiang Publishing House in the Guangxi AR.

Announcing the publication of the story, Beijing's RENMIN RIBAO notes that by rights "The Cossacks" is considered to be one of the most significant landmarks of the great Russian writer's early artistic period. The newspaper emphasizes that this highly artistic work not only paints a wide panorama of life and the nature of life of the inhabitants of the southern part of Russia in the last century, but it reflects L.N. Tolstoy's spiritual search on the eve of his work on the epic novel "War and Peace."

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CSO: 1800/13

CULTURE

BRIEFS

DEMICHEV, ZIMYANIN ATTEND SOVIET CINEMA DAY--[From the "Vremya" newscast]--
Today, on Soviet cinema day, a festive meeting took place in Moscow with comrades Demichev and Zimyanin, representatives of labor collectives and workers connected with cultural activities taking part. Comrade Yermash, chairman of USSR State Committee for Cinematography, and other speakers, spoke of cinema's big role in the implementation of the party's course toward the acceleration of social and economic development. There are 39 film studios in our country. Our correspondent visited one of them today. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Aug 86 LD] /6662

CSO: 1800/28

SOCIAL ISSUES

HEAD OF NEW PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH CENTER ON FUTURE PLANS

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 86 p 29

[Interview by Staff Correspondent O. Brushlinskaya with Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Viktor Grigoryevich Britvin: "At the Public Opinion Research Center"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress laid special stress on the need for better disclosure of public opinion, and to respond enthusiastically and sensitively to the spiritual needs and the mood of the masses. Our correspondent O. Brushlinskaya addressed a number of questions to Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V.G. Britvin, head of the Public Opinion Research Center, which was established recently in the system of the Sociological Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

[Question] Viktor Grigoryevich, the section which you head is a young one; it's not yet one year old. But, more than likely you've already managed to accomplish something?

[Answer] One of the first major projects is connected with the most urgent problem of modern times--the preservation of peace and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. Both prior to the Geneva summit conference and immediately afterward, the Center conducted surveys on the urgent problems of the international situation. They showed that the Soviet people are well-informed, that they have a great deal of interest in the Soviet-American talks, and that they are profoundly concerned over the fate of the world and fervently support the foreign policy initiative of the party. In the opinion of the overwhelming majority of those interviewed, the Soviet Government is doing everything possible to improve the international situation. Public opinion is sharply critical of the so-called strategic defense initiative [strategicheskaya oboronnaya iniciativa--SDI] of the USA. People believe that the actions of the Reagan Administration raise doubts on the sincerity of its peace-loving statements. I'd like to stress that at the same time the majority of those interviewed expressed benevolent feelings toward the American people, noting that SDI is directed against them as well.

[Question] And how did they evaluate the results of the Geneva Conference?

[Answer] About half expressed the hope that it will provide an impetus to positive change in the mutual relations of the two countries; however, quite a few also expressed fears that the positive tendencies noted might turn out to be unstable.

[Question] You noted that the survey conducted disclosed a great deal of interest in the problems of international life and Soviet-American relations. How in your view is this explained?

[Answer] Interest in these problems is traditionally high. And the fact that Soviet-American relations are attracting the special attention of the people is altogether natural. To a large extent the solution of the cardinal question--the elimination of the nuclear threat and the future of mankind--depends upon how they are developed.

[Question] What will be the direction of the Center's future work?

[Answer] The Center's plans are quite extensive. They involve all the vital questions which the country is concerned with following the Party Congress. We shall be studying public opinion on ways to solve the economic problems, on perfecting social democracy, and on protecting the environment.

[Question] Will the attitude toward the mass information media be studied?

[Answer] Of course. An important part of the Center's activity is studying the audience of the mass information media and its reactions. It is also planned to study the readership of the magazine NAUKA I RELIGIYA. We hope that information on the nature of the readers' interests and expectations and their evaluation of various publications will provide assistance in the quest for resources to improve the publication, which as we understand the editorial staff is now conducting.

[Question] But do the Center's plans concern the problems which occupy our magazine?

[Answer] In my opinion many of our topics have a relationship, although not always a direct one, to the subject matter of your magazine; after all it is concerned with the vital positions of the people, and with philosophical and moral problems--that is, with ideology, education, and propaganda. We also have plans which directly concern questions of atheism and religion: specifically, we shall be studying public opinion on the nontraditional cults which are currently spreading among a portion of our young people, and in certain circles of the intelligentsiya. We are outlining research on public opinion on the formulation of atheist propaganda.

9006

CSO: 1830/737

SOCIAL ISSUES

WORK OF SOVIET BORDER POST, CUSTOMS OFFICIALS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 21 September 1986 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word report by special correspondent Ye. Ovcharenko datelined Uzhgorod and Moscow. The article appears under the rubric "Reportage at Your Request" and is titled "24 Hours in the Life of a Customs Post." The report is devoted to the work of the "Uzhgorod" road border crossing and consists of anecdotes and interviews with Soviet customs officials about typical events in their life. Included are descriptions of various attempts by U.S. and other Western citizens to import "anti-Soviet literature" in various Soviet languages; the customs officials' successes in intercepting such material are highlighted. The article makes reference to a customs officer's training period: "A novice has the right to call himself a customs officer only after 3 years: that is the unofficial trial period in this service." One officer laments, however, that there is no formal "institute, faculty, or department" in charge of the special training a customs officer requires. The author observed that officers at this post spoke at least two and often three languages fluently.

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CSO: 1830/23

SOCIAL ISSUES

RSFSR JUSTICE MINISTER SURVEYS LAW AGENCIES' TASKS, WORK

Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 14, Jul 86 (signed to press 7 Jul 86)
pp 5-9

[Article by A. Sukharev, RSFSR Minister of Justice: "A New Phase in Development of the Law"]

[Excerpt] The paramount task of RSFSR organs of justice and courts is to increase their efforts in the struggle against legal offenses, establish an atmosphere of party congress-like accountability in every administrative apparatus, and mobilize all working persons for hard, creative labor and to work in the new way.

We know that many labor and educational collectives today are shaping an atmosphere of high standards and have stepped up the campaign against parasitism, drunkenness, mismanagement, and petty bourgeois, money-grubbing psychology.

The professional activism and competence of legal cadres and their responsibility for performance of their service duty are increasing.

Under these conditions positive processes have started to show in the state and dynamics of crime. A reduction in serious crimes is being observed in several cities and regions.

It is too soon, however, to speak of a turning point. Appearances of hooliganism, offenses against the dignity and health of citizens, and theft of socialist property continue to be widespread in many places and petty theft causes considerable loss to the state. Bribery, extortion, and other mercenary abuses have not been eliminated.

When outlining measures to step up the struggle against crime and honing the mechanism of legal influence it is essential to direct cadres to a sharp improvement in the preventive work of courts and justice organs and institutions. In this the attention of judicial organs should be focused on the problems of preventing crime against socialist property, various manifestations of parasitism and non-labor enrichment, and abuses in the everyday services sphere. These are the antisocial phenomena that undermine the foundations of socialist justice and arouse the greatest social anger.

The party and government documents adopted in May of this year on questions of stepping up the struggle against non-labor incomes are a long-term comprehensive

program to bolster the fundamental bases of the socialist way of life and the ethical-legal values of socialism. It demands that these documents be carefully studied and understood by judges, attorneys, notaries, legal advisers, court administrators, and all cadres of justice organs and institutions and courts from top to bottom.

It is the duty of people working in administrations and departments of the RSFSR Ministry of Justice and the executives of justice organs and courts of the autonomous republics, krais, and oblasts everywhere to organize careful development of the new legislation, use accumulated know-how, and consider the pluses and minuses of judicial practices, especially in cases of mercenary crimes and parasitism. In this the role and capabilities of civil proceedings and legal service in the national economy are growing enormously. While showing concern for preparing attorney cadres, we cannot "put off till later" explanatory legal indoctrination in collectives and among the population. Attorneys are expected to make the social significance of the party and government's May decisions and the specific content of the new ukases known to every person.

The broad approach to forming an ethical atmosphere and eradicating legal offenses presupposes, above all, openness and irreversibility in holding persons clothed with official power and trust accountable. The Rostov Oblast Court recently convicted a large group of persons (including managers) of a motor vehicle transportation organization who had caused a particularly large loss to the state. The oblast court, not limiting itself to the sentence, posed sharply the question of the persons who made mistakes in personnel policy and the state of neglect in departmental monitoring. This was a perfectly correct reaction, although it was late. But the legal "filters" designed to ensure the purity of cadres do not operate in many cases. For example, cases have been identified in Vologda, Tyumen, and Kurgan oblasts and the Mari ASSR where people with criminal records who had lost the right to hold materially responsible positions were working in trade. Some were even promoted.

The struggle that has unfolded in the country to establish the sober way of life is becoming a subject of exceptional attention for attorneys. The 27th CPSU Congress confirmed the line of completely rooting out drunkenness and alcoholism, pointing out that no indulgence at all is acceptable in this matter. In places where this line is being consistently followed results have been obtained. Labor discipline and family relations are growing stronger and the number of legal offenses grounded in drunkenness is decreasing. For example, the number of persons convicted for crimes against the life, health, and personal property of citizens is down from last year; these crimes usually have their sources in abuse of alcohol. Offenses in transportation are decreasing. But these trends should not be over-estimated. We are speaking here of customs and traditions that have deep roots in the consciousness and daily life of many people. It will be a long and difficult process to overcome them.

Courts and justice organs are expected to make full use of means of legal and preventive influence in every case of legal offenses grounded in drunkenness, to react more sharply to cases of drunkenness at work and providing alcohol to minors, and to try to guard children from the insidious influence of parents who abuse alcohol. But legal practices in this category of cases and materials

do not meet practical demands in some oblasts. Delay in hearing these matters is often permitted, the legal capacity of drunkards is seldom restricted, and commission of a crime while intoxicated often is not recognized as an aggravating circumstance.

Serious shortcomings occur in imposing fines for violation of anti-alcohol laws. One-third of the orders to impose them remain unfulfilled in the Tatar ASSR and Smolensk, Ulyanovsk, and Moscow oblasts. This only plays into the hands of the drunkards. We must eliminate these omissions, increase the sophistication and efficiency of hearing cases involving drunkenness and home brewing and with mandatory assignment to treatment, and strictly uphold the law on punishment of persons guilty of leading minors to become intoxicated.

The activity of courts and justice organs to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism should be focused on worker collectives. They should be more extensively informed of cases being heard in the courts, and administrations and trade union and public organizations should be helped to make more vigorous, skillful use of legal levers to influence violators of anti-alcohol law.

The problem of making preventive measures more effective is equally pressing for the entire spectrum of criminal and civil proceedings. Improvement here presupposes upgrading cadres with accumulated know-how. Dissemination of valuable innovations, support for initiative, and strengthening multiple links with the public and labor collectives -- these should all be permanent factors in the new style of organizational work by the administrative apparatuses of courts and justice organs. Studying experience and creatively introducing it with due regard for local conditions is a major reserve for social preventive action. The courts of Ivanovo Oblast, for example, restored just three people to work in 5 years, while agreement between the parties was reached in other suits before reaching court. Preventive measures, strict judicial response, and party and Soviet monitoring operate effectively there. But for the RSFSR as a whole almost half of the discharged workers and employees who appeal to the court are reinstated at work. Other places too have opportunities to work like they do in Ivanovo Oblast.

Unfortunately, preventive measures are often formalistic. There is an obsession with percentages, and a large proportion of the interlocutory orders of the courts are not monitored and followed. Not all justice organs and executives of courts have learned to draw socially significant conclusions and proposals from the vast experience of judicial practice.

In short, the questions of court preventive action and cooperation between law enforcement organs and labor collectives are becoming crucial today, and people at all levels -- from the rayon or city court to the RSFSR Ministry of Justice -- must work on them daily and thoroughly.

Judicial practice needs constant refinement and correlation with the law and the situation. An analysis of the structure of punishment testifies to more precise implementation of the principle of differentiation and individualization of the measures applied. Based on changes in the criminal law recently the proportion of loss of freedom has been decreasing and corrective labor, probation, suspended

sentences, and additional measures of punishment are being applied more widely. The policy of cutting back on extreme measures of criminal punishment is justifying itself on both the social-ethical and the legal planes. It should be continued in the future, especially in relation to young people and first offenders. At the same time courts must show an optimally selective approach and not permit indulgence with malicious parasites, thieves, bribers, and speculators. Justice organs and courts, working together with organs of internal affairs and the procurator's office, must make more thorough analyses of the reasons for recidivism, in particular summarize experience with cases involving malicious violation of rules at corrective labor institutions.

The 27th party congress emphasized with new force the need for absolute compliance with democratic principles of law and equality of citizens before the law. The entire system of guarantees is expected to effectively protect the interests of the state and of each Soviet citizen. Unfortunately, violations of legality are still a frequent occurrence. There have been cases of illegal conviction of citizens, and not only by peoples courts but also by higher levels, in particular the Supreme Court of the Udmurt ASSR, the Irkutsk and Saratov Oblast Courts, and the Krasnodar Kray Court. The slightest violations of legality and infringements on citizens' rights should be firmly cut off and the guilty persons punished. Every judge should be conscious of his or her personal responsibility for a just, legal, and well-founded decision in every case.

The effectiveness of judicial organs, which is still low in many regions, causes concern. About eight percent of criminal and civil cases are not heard within the lawful time. But in Perm, Astrakhan, and Kamchatka oblasts one-fourth of the civil cases are not heard on time. Unfortunately, the increase in the number of courts, with its corresponding decrease in the workloads of the courts, is not always accompanied by the expected results. The situation with hearing cases within the lawful times is not improving in Kuybyshev, Chita, Chelyabinsk, and Sverdlovsk oblasts, the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR, and various other republics and oblasts.

Both judges and executives of justice organs must be held more accountable for violations of procedural discipline. At the same time we should seek reserves to make the legal process more effective in rational organization of labor and reducing losses of judicial time caused by postponing hearings, suspension of proceedings because of failure to appear for the court session, and the need to conduct expert examinations and demand new evidence. Sometimes witnesses are summoned to court when they are not needed. Failure to distribute court schedules and copies of indictments on time is widespread; a great deal of time is spent hearing challenges to the records of court sessions, and one-third of the challenges are satisfied. This situation is a result of poor organization and a low level of procedural sophistication.

We need a well thought-out system of work organization in the courts, especially in the primary element -- the rayon and city courts -- as well as new approaches to professional training and indoctrination of judges. Executives of justice organs and courts should give these matters constant attention.

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress heightened demands for legal work in the national economy and for improving management of this sector. This means fundamental transformations in the economy, far-reaching reconstruction of the national economy, restructuring of the economic mechanism, and radical reform of the management system. This challenge will be met by allout bolstering of organization and discipline, observance of contract discipline (especially for long-term obligations), and eliminating mismanagement and wastefulness. The reorganization of management of the economy, broadening of the bounds of enterprise and association independence, furtherance of cost accounting, and structural transformations in the agroindustrial complex will unquestionably be reflected in the nature of legal relationships and the quality of legal service to enterprises and organizations. The intrusion of law into economic life is indicated by both the breadth of norm-setting activity and the consolidation of the legal service, whose size has increased more than five times in the Russian Federation in the last 15 years.

The all-Russian conference on legal work held last year by the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the statements there by ministers and executives of state committees and departments of the RSFSR and chairmen of autonomous republic Councils of Ministers and ispolkoms of kray and oblast Soviets of Peoples Deputies, and the reports of enterprise and ministry lawyers show what enormous potential there is in correct use of legal means and observance of contract and labor discipline.

But legal levers are still not being fully used. Let us take one of the problems -- fulfillment of contract obligations and strengthening delivery discipline. The party congress sharply criticized the practice of producing and delivering unneeded, poor-quality goods and raised the question of making the size of the wages fund and enterprise income dependent on sale of output. In the RSFSR in 1985, for example, the plan for volume of output sold was not fulfilled, and in the current year too large amounts have not been delivered owing to failure to fulfill contract obligations. Every third or fourth enterprise is behind. Experience shows that lawyers can have a significant impact here.

For example, people working in the justice department of the ispolkom of the Tomsk Oblast Soviet of Peoples Deputies and the state arbitration office, after studying the work of a bearing plant (GPZ-5) which regularly failed to fulfill contract obligations, identified significant mistakes in the way contracts were concluded with suppliers, helped eliminate them, and set up classes for specialists. As a result, the number of successful suits for underdelivery of output was cut 20 times in 2 years.

Another equally important problem is fundamentally improving the quality of output. There is a broad field of action for enterprise lawyers here. We cannot tolerate a situation where lawyers in certain departments do not even know of the existence of the standard entitled "Legal Support for the Quality of Output Being Produced."

Implementation of the Food Program predetermines a decisive turning point in the agrarian sector of the economy as well. Under conditions where kolkhozes and sovkhozes have greater independence and responsibility for the results of their economic activity the problem of legal regulation of relations between industrial

enterprises and agricultural collectives becomes timely. Among other things, the practice of sending workers and employees to help the countryside needs to be straightened out. Lawyers in Chelyabinsk, Orel, and several other oblasts helped worked out draft contracts whose essential feature is establishment of mutual accountability; of industrial enterprises for sending workers and employees to agriculture at the right time, for performance of a certain volume of work, and for its quality; and of kolkhozes and sovkhoses for supporting the work front and setting up proper working and living conditions. Such a business-like, state-minded approach strengthens discipline and mutual accountability and conserves labor and financial resources.

Broadening enterprise rights and introducing cost accounting and socialist entrepreneurship necessitate a further refinement of the legal service. New tasks also face the justice organs who provide methodological guidance in legal work. The activity of the Ministry and justice organs in local areas cannot be reduced to nothing but working out methodological recommendations; they must actively intervene in production affairs and coordination with state arbitration, the procurator's office, and people's control. The justice departments of ispolkoms of Soviets of Peoples Deputies should make better use of their authority to establish order in the sphere of economic activity.

It is our duty to promote strengthening of the legal service in the Soviets and in the national economy, to work harder on the problem of legal service to small and medium-sized enterprises which do not have staff lawyers, and to give more attention to legal training of employees of the ispolkoms of local Soviets and managers and specialists in the national economy.

An important area of our work is reimbursement for material loss caused to the state by mismanagement and crime. The justice departments and courts in Novosibirsk, Volgograd, and Rostov oblasts are constantly watching these questions. Therefore their indicators for collection on suits in court are fairly high, 80-85 percent of the total losses. As for many other regions, the situation cannot be considered satisfactory. Enterprises in trade, kolkhozes, and transportation and construction organizations often relate losses to production costs and overhead without even trying to identify the specific persons responsible.

For the Russian Federation as a whole courts do not collect from guilty persons one-third of the loss from mismanagement submitted for collection, while in the Mari ASSR, Khabarovsk Kray, and Ryazan and Tula Oblasts it is more than one-half. The justice departments of the ispolkoms of Belgorod and Astrakhan Oblast Soviets of Peoples Deputies have considerably reduced the attention given to reimbursement of losses from theft; in the last five years the indicators for collection of losses there have gone down significantly. Many oblast courts also do not make themselves heard. They sometimes stay on the sidelines and do not show concern for insuring full collection in cases of theft, false reporting, and negligence that they hear.

The indicators of reimbursement of losses are a crucial criterion for evaluating the work of each ministry, justice department, and court executive. We must take determined steps against the behind-the-scenes procedure of writing off

losses at state expense, raise the questions of reducing the material incentive fund for uncollected losses, more actively bring careless managers to accountability, and try to see that losses are never written off without the knowledge and consent of the workers. More attention should be given to questions of improving work to carry out decisions, give incentive to those who do it best, and raise standards.

The Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th party congress directed attention to the need to improve the quality of Soviet laws so that our law would even more vigorously promote the introduction of economic methods of management, effective monitoring of the measures of labor and consumption, and implementation of the principle of social justice.

Scientifically sound drafting of enforceable enactments presupposes a profound knowledge of real life and its demands and analysis of judicial practice.

The administration for systematization of the law of the RSFSR Ministry of Justice and local justice organs should show more initiative in raising the legal questions that arise in practice in regulating social relations and combating negative phenomena. At the present time, however, the vast experience of the courts, notary offices, and other justice institutions in refining legislation is not at all adequately used. Justice organs do not always render necessary legal aid to the ispolkoms of local Soviets of Peoples Deputies in preparing draft decisions, and as a result some documents contain legal mistakes. How else can we explain the fact that a number of krays and oblasts have adopted rules for keeping track of citizens who need improved housing that conflict with republic law.

Justice organs should resolutely reject the status of outside observers. It is their duty to be skilled advisors and helpers in raising the sophistication of norm-setting activity.

A pervasive theme at the congress was the idea of ideological support for the policy of strengthening legal order, developing a high level of citizen activism, and moral and legal indoctrination of Soviet people.

Notable steps forward have been made in recent years in establishing a system of legal education and indoctrination for citizens. The teaching of legal disciplines in all elements of Soviet education is improving and various forms of elective and extracurricular classes and contests for best knowledge of the law are being developed. The attitude of economic cadres and persons who work in the administrative apparatus and the Soviets toward legal training is changing too. The press runs for reference-norm and popular-legal literature have risen somewhat.

A start has been made on universal legal education in some autonomous republics and oblasts. But the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the system of legal indoctrination are far from meeting the demands of the current phase of legal development. Suffice it to say that in the RSFSR there are about 7.5 million members of peoples guards, almost 1 million members of comrades courts, and about 7 million peoples control members, but only 700,000 persons are studying in the peoples universities of legal knowledge.

The organization of legal indoctrination for students in general educational schools and vocational-technical schools demands further improvement. One of the problems here is a shortage of qualified teachers. Only one of five teachers of the course "Fundamentals of Law" has specialized training. Nonetheless, the department of legal indoctrination of the RSFSR Ministry of Justice and many kray and oblast departments of justice are not showing a concern for training such cadres at pedagogical institutes and do not exercise enough influence on educational organs. The critical situation with legal training of economic cadres and people working for ispolkoms of Soviets and public organizations is not being resolved. The useful know-how of the Mari ASSR Ministry of Justice is being introduced too slowly, even though it is common knowledge that lack of legal sophistication in the management sphere results in large economic and moral costs.

The question stands clearly before us: we must do everything possible to ensure the introduction of universal legal education of the population, above all the cadres of state and economic management, everywhere. During the current five-year plan legal schools and study circles should operate at most enterprises and organizations and legal topics should be included in the system of economic education and the schools of communist labor. Efforts should be made jointly with the Znaniye Society to enlarge the network of legal lecture bureaus and peoples universities and colleges of legal knowledge.

The problems of universal legal education cannot be solved without bolstering the material base for propaganda, expanding the publication of legal (especially reference-normative) literature, and completely meeting demand for collections of laws and popular literature. Above all they must support the people who are involved in application of the law and who are studying in the legal education system. We should also take steps to provide methodological help for legal propaganda and prepare aids and graphic materials to help students.

The key question of legal propaganda is improving the quality of legal indoctrination work, updating subjects, and the degree to which lectures, reports, and classes affect the shaping of legal consciousness and the social-legal activity of citizens. For these purposes we should make more effective use of traveling court trials, discussion of court orders and verdicts in collectives, and the powerful tools of publicity [glasnost] -- television, radio, and the press. Lawyers should appear more often in worker lecture halls and take part in special meetings with working people, rural assemblies, and special unified political days. The main thing is for such activities to have a beneficial effect on legal order, preservation of socialist property, and strengthening discipline at work and in everyday life.

The document "Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period until the Year 2000," which was ratified by the 27th CPSU Congress, envisions further development of the sphere of services for the population. Legal services are specially singled out. This places major challenges before justice organs, notary institutions, civil registration offices, and advocate offices, to whom millions of citizens come each year. It is no secret, though, that legal "service" suffers from serious shortcomings. Bureaucratism and unsophisticated service still occur in the work of many institutions and the harmful practice of taking working people away from the job

continues. Not all legal institutions have been converted to work schedules that are convenient for the population. Such problems are costly to the state and to citizens. These shortcomings must be eliminated as quickly as possible. High-quality legal services that are accessible are directly linked to expanding the network of institutions, improving their working conditions, and providing notary offices, legal advisors, and civil registration offices with office equipment.

The questions of fixing up and replacing working quarters have long been on the agenda. Justice organs and their executives must work every day to organize appropriate conditions for service to the population. It is intolerable for workers, employees, and kolkhoz members to have difficulty resolving legal questions and to spend work time on this. We have opportunities to establish good physical facilities. For example, last year Altay Kray and Sverdlovsk Oblast moved 4-6 notary offices apiece into new, well-appointed quarters. In Kaliningrad Oblast 18 of the 22 legal advisor offices now work in good, well-organized buildings, and rayon and city ispolkoms have adopted resolutions in relation to the others. Executives of justice organs in the Moscov and Gorkiy Oblast and Krasnodar Kray ispolkoms of Soviets of Workers Deputies are showing persistence and initiative.

In the Mari, North Osetian, Bashkir, and Chuvash ASSR's and in Orel and various other oblasts, however, justice organs are in no hurry at present and tolerate neglect of the physical facilities for legal "service." Not a single new place has been allocated for legal institutions in these areas yet. Such an attitude toward an important state matter is unacceptable. It is a matter of honor for each executive of a justice organ or legal institution involved with serving the citizens to completely resolve the problem of housing notary offices, legal advisors, and civil registry offices and supplying them with office and communications equipment in the next 2-3 years.

We must do more than just deliver plans for paid services to the population to each legal institution; it is necessary to envision organizational measures to ensure their unconditional fulfillment, to expand the network of advisory and notary offices, bring them closer to the work places and residences of working people, and staff them with cadres.

The state has appropriated significant capital investment in recent years for construction of new and repair of existing peoples court buildings. But barely two-thirds of this money has been incorporated. Not a single building was built in Amur and Sakhalin Oblasts during the five-year plan, and oblasts in the Non-Chernozem Zone also failed to ensure construction of courts. The excuses of objective difficulties and lack of capital investment ceilings are frequently heard. But why then did the Mordovian ASSR upgrade practically all peoples court buildings and build 22 new facilities? The Yakut ASSR, Krasnodar and Maritime Krays, and Saratov Oblast are showing proprietary concern for their courts.

The executives of justice organs must break down attitudes of dependency and work persistently to repair and build court buildings. It is important to ensure daily monitoring of construction, speed up the design process for each

court building, try to replace ill-suited court facilities with more appropriate ones, and more broadly enlist the capital of local budgets for their capital repair. We also must not forget the introduction of office equipment in the court process and supplying courts with internal communications equipment. How can we tolerate a situation where peoples courts and legal advisor offices do not have enough telephones. The questions of strengthening the physical facilities of courts and legal institutions are not just a technical matter. This also relates directly to the sophistication of legal activity and service to the population and indoctrinating Soviet people

The 27th CPSU Congress directed cadres to improve their style of work, raise the quality and productivity of administrative labor, and make a resolute turn in orientation to final results. Implementing the party decisions in the practical work of law-upholding organs will make it possible to focus more attention on the problem questions and visualize the future and will offer an opportunity to be freed from the rush of ongoing work. We must improve planning practices and sharply curtail the number of measures, papers, and meetings. The main things today are analytic work, summarizing and disseminating know-how, improving the professional training of cadres, and monitoring and checking on execution. But as we know, the passion for bureaucratic forms is an old, hardened vice. A stubborn, daily battle must be waged against it.

In the fourth quarter of last year the justice department of the ispolkom of the Gorkiy Oblast Soviet sent 30 documents to the peoples courts, and then another 24 in January-March of this year. The Leninskiy Rayon Peoples Court in the city of Kaluga received letters and orders containing 34 assignments in 6 months. Subdivisions of the RSFSR Ministry of Justice also are still not setting an example of the new style of work.

Today we must search more actively for new approaches to solving the problems we face, free cadres from the stream of papers, and show concern for improving the results of work trips, summaries, and other measures.

The determining criterion of the new style is changing the qualitative characteristics of the legal process, of legal work in the national economy, and of legal help given to the population; developing the system of legal education; and improving all indicators of our work.

Under conditions of restructuring, naturally, personnel questions will also have to be decided in the new way. Overall the justice organs and institutions and courts of the republic have formed a capable, politically mature complement of personnel. Nonetheless, it is omissions in personnel work that largely cause the still-low level of work of many justice and legal organs. Serious mistakes are made in selecting cadres, in particular candidates for judgeships. Personnel turnover is very high in many administrative apparatuses. In addition to mistakes in selection of personnel, this also results to a significant degree from inadequate concern for meeting the everyday needs of personnel, mainly with respect to housing.

The terms of the judges of peoples, oblast, and okrug courts and the Supreme Courts of the ASSR's will expire next year. The executives of justice organs

and courts need to begin immediately forming an effective personnel reserve for each court, intending to strengthen them with worthy, professionally competent people. We should organize reports by judges and peoples assessors to the voters, in labor collectives, and to citizens at their places of residence, tighten discipline and order in the courts, and step up legal indoctrination work.

Improving the composition of personnel and the training and indoctrination of employees also continues to be a pressing matter in other elements of the system -- in notary and advocates offices, forensic expert institutions, and among those who enforce court decisions and other court employees. The paramount steps here are to establish a stable contingent of personnel, improve their professional training, and indoctrinate them with respect for their profession. Each collective should establish an atmosphere of careful attention to its people and their petitions and complaints and maintain healthy competition for work results. Only in conditions of high work discipline, irreproachable morality among personnel, self-criticism, and mutually high demands can we form appropriate cadres and insure the success of our work.

Work productivity is incompatible with restructuring for show, inertia and indifference, and the custom of drowning real concerns in empty words. These harmful methods, which only create the appearance of work, should give way to the new style -- concreteness, practicality, unity of word and deed, and selection of the most effective means and methods to achieve the planned results.

Marxist-Leninist conditioning, ideological indoctrination of personnel, and arming all lawyers with thorough knowledge of CPSU legal policy in the current phase of our society's development is an object of special concern for executives and party and public organizations of the administrative apparatus.

The lawyers of the Russian Federation are resolved to firmly and consistently carry out the line of the 27th CPSU Congress aimed at further strengthening legal order and socialist legality and indoctrinating Soviet people in a spirit of profound respect for the moral-legal values of socialism.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

MOTHER DESCRIBES FINANCIAL HARDSHIPS IN RAISING FAMILY OF FIVE

PM301603 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 1 October 1986 carries on page 13 under the headline "The Family Has Five Children. How Does One Manage?" a 2,000-word letter from Tatyana Ivanovna Kiseleva, resident of Krasnooovsk Settlement in Novosibirsk Oblast, identified in a subhead as "A letter to the Editorial Office which poses far from simple questions to the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Ministry of Justice, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the Novosibirsk Oblispolkom."

Kiseleva identifies herself as the 35-year old mother of five children, aged between 1 and 13 years, and goes on:

"Here, there, and everywhere you hear and read about assistance to families with many children. Do you know, before I had so many children, I sincerely believed this. But after my third, fourth, and fifth child were born, my illusions were dispelled."

She complains about the fact that they have to manage only on her husband's salary of R260 "(after all deductions)" as "an engineer with a higher education. As his chief put it, an Engineer with a capital E." According to Kiseleva, she needs "75 x 7; R525" a month. She writes at length about the expenses involved in looking after the family, saying that she wants "the children to look no worse than others and not to feel deprived of anything," that all seven members of the family need a set of clothes for each one of the four distinct seasons, and that "we also need a color television set."

Kiseleva then turns to the handiwork she does at home, saying that "Mother earns her money honestly: She sits at home with the baby and knits. But this is a crime, because she sells what she knits." She describes briefly how on one occasion she was taken from the market to the militia station, her employers were informed of this, and "the leadership drew the conclusion--speculator."

Kiseleva describes her unsuccessful efforts to obtain a permit to sell her handiwork, and her ultimately successful attempts to register with a food store in order to avoid standing in line, only to find that, having moved to a different rayon, the local store refused to register her in view of a prohibition by the oblispolkom.

"In conclusion, I want to say that this is not a complaint (I ask nothing for myself) but simply reflections on a family with many children. And on how to help such a family." Having summed up her questions to the ministers involved she concludes:

"I believe that the problems I have touched upon are of interest to many. If they are solved, there will be no need to agitate among women to make them have even a second child."

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA prints the following footnote to the letter: "1987: Next year the Editorial Office will conduct a detailed discussion of all the problems raised by Tatyana Ivanovna Kiseleva, mother of five children."

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SOCIAL ISSUES

KOMSOMOL PAPER EXAMINES TEENAGE DRUG ABUSE IN MOSCOW

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 86 p 4

/Article by L. Maslennikova: "The Secret 'Jeff' Cocktail: A Subject for Contemplation"

[Excerpts] It's a good thing, after all, that I succeeded in finding them specifically in such a state. Not excited, talkative, and hospitable as during the previous several evenings in a row. Instead, sullen, bad-tempered, with running eyes, with vacant looks.

Outside, it was still a sunny morning, but in this dark, smoke-filled room with its curtained window, having arranged themselves on a couch that had seen better days, the girls lazily recalled the previous evening.

In truth, evenings here are more lively. There is noise. There is music.

There is also something else, which is a particular cause for worry by the mothers who come running here to look for their daughters and sons.

...Sveta sits in an easy chair, now and then giving first me, then her mother, a blue look from under her pretty little brow. She takes small swallows of tea from a cup and smiles from time to time at what her mother is telling me. Sveta has nothing else to do other than to sit and listen -- she is under house arrest.

And her mother recalls how good and obliging Sveta had been earlier, how she had willingly carried out the trash cans, had studied well both in school and at college (uchilishche), and, for her active work, had even gone to an outstanding pioneer camp. And, suddenly, all this changed. She had gotten to know some kind of sluts at a discotheque, had started telling lies, disappearing somewhere until late at night, and sometimes not coming home at all.

By digging, her mother located the apartment where her daughter had been going and was horrorstruck. Instead of her flowered kitchen at home, here there was dirt and torn wallpaper; instead of comfortable beds, there was almost black bed linen on the floor, where some boys and girls were sleeping side by side, oblivious to everything.

"And so, maybe you would have let us get together in our home, would have let us sit in your comfortable chairs?" -- Sveta joins the conversation.

I have heard many stories like this one. The apartments, the kitchens and the couches change, along with the names of the sons and daughters being discussed, but the essence has remained the same.

They had lived next to one another, had grown up as entirely normal, obedient children. Sveta received "fours" and "fives" in medical college. Tanya occupied herself with the difficult courses in the curriculum and her mother was sure that she knew all about what her daughter did for amusement, her every step, and she did not once give her daughter advice about whom she should befriend and who would be unsuitable for her. There was also no basis for Robert's mother to worry: he spent all his evenings over books and had read a great deal since childhood.

It was thus all the more unexpected and alarming that their daughter or son stopped spending nights at home, that they were congregating in some kind of vacant apartments, and that they were doing incomprehensible and terrible things.

Sveta's mother recalled with horror the night when her daughter began to cry out, to beat down the door, to be afraid of some kind of white worms in her bed, and how she had had to call the "rescue squad" to go to a narcotics clinic the following morning.

We didn't meet Robert's mother until after he was already in the hands of the militia. He refused to see his mother. And this meant that she could now only suspect that her son had been using something stronger than the usual tablets or the mixture which he usually prepared himself. And to which he and his friends gave the pretty name of a "Jeff cocktail"

I have often heard this term in my conversations with children. It was something like a password: "one of us" or "not one of us", in the know, or not in the know.

It was heard daily in those dark, smoke-filled apartments from which parents tried to extricate their children. And it was this, this cocktail, which made them so merry and happy to be alive in the evening, and so sullen and bad-tempered the next morning.

"Well, why does everyone look the other way, why don't they take steps?" Robert's mother was walking nervously about the room, relighting the unfinished cigarette she held in her hand.

"You know, without fail, you must write about this", she began. "It is necessary to move all these seemingly inoffensive preparations into the category of especially dangerous medicines and to dispense them by special prescription, with special labels. And then everything will be put into its proper place. Indeed, for a long time, it has been no secret for them, for everybody, what

this hog swill contains. It is necessary to shut off access to it. Write this!"

When, at what age did this alienation arise? Sveta had turned 16 when she first tried both tablets and the mixture called "Jeff". Tanya wasn't much over 18 when she ran away from home, so as to show up at daybreak with needle marks on her arms. Robert first put a syringe and medicine vial in his pocket when he was already 22 years old.

I am not writing about degenerate drug addicts. For the most part, Tanya's and Sveta's social group is made up of children who from time to time amuse themselves with "medicines" which they get their hands on. If they have them, if somebody obtains some -- fine. If not -- this is also not terrible. Nonetheless, they gather every evening in empty apartments in order to sit there perhaps until morning, perhaps until the following evening, as the spirit moves them.

Forbid all medicines today, close all pharmacies tomorrow, create special secret prescriptions, and in a very short while you will see that they have found new excitements and doubtful attachments.

Those whom we have just recently considered children, it turns out, have grown up. And most of them grew up, by the way, following those rules, according to which grown-ups themselves taught them to live.

They are the ones who carried to an extreme the principle of taking from life without being in a hurry to give anything in return.

As soon as an opportunity presented itself to escape from all worries, they seized tightly on this opportunity.

I learned about Igor more than two years ago. It was then that a despairing mother came to the editorial offices and it was then that I heard the name "Jeff cocktail" for the first time. I then met with Igor who already was using this mixture fairly frequently. His empty look, his sluggish pace, and his total indifference to everything were so unlike what his mother had told me about her recently inquisitive, sports-loving son.

And in the Kirovskiy Rayon Komsomol Committee they asked me the question: "What is Jeff? We haven't heard of it."

When they aren't hearing what is being said on the "pyatachki" /note: the word "Pyatachok" is commonly used as a diminutive term for a five kopeck coin; its use here is unclear/ and defendants' docks in one of the largest rayons in the capital, something that can be explained by any of the juvenile bands which wander around among the high buildings in search of fun, then is it worthwhile talking seriously about the effectiveness of evening raids by operational detachments /operotryad/ or raids to fish the "difficult ones" out of attics and entry halls?

In general, when I began following up new addresses and new letters and when I phoned Igor and his mother, there was little hope of hearing something good. But I unexpectedly learned that he had already been working for a whole year. He had also long since given up "Jeff" and his former companions.

"The reason?", his mother asked again. "You know, a girl. He fell so much in love with her that, when he was faced with the choice between her and his former life, he found in himself the strength to make the choice."

Generally, this story is not so unusual. If a person perceives a truth (a cause, a passion or, finally, a love), which must be fought for, and if he believes in this truth, such a person will emerge a winner.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEW ON FIGHT AGAINST DRUG ADDICTION

PM180358 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 September 1986 Morning Edition carries on page 3 under the headline "Careless 'Riders'" and the rubric "Health Service: Experience and Problems" a 1,200-word L. Zagalskiy interview with G. Morozov, Director of the V.P. Serbskiy all-union scientific research institute of general and forensic psychiatry and academician of the user academy of medical sciences, on problems associated with drug addiction. The academician starts by stating: "I wish, above all, to point out that there is no question of this vice being widespread in our country. Here you will not meet a drug addict in the street, in a park, a movie theater, or a cafe, as you will, say, in many capitalist countries that I have visited. However, since people who have decided to shorten their life in such a disgusting manner do exist here, we have to speak about drug addiction at the top of our voices." He goes on to describe the ways in which people might become dependent on drugs and says: "We know that drug addiction is widespread in Central Asia, in certain rayons of the Ukraine, and in maritime kray. People dependent on stupefying substances are most likely to emerge where wild hemp and poppies grow." The academician devotes the remainder of the interview to describing his institute's work on developing new treatments for drug addiction.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

SOCIOLOGISTS IN GEORGIA IDENTIFY, COMBAT DRUG PROBLEM

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 86 p 3

/Article by K. Albats: "The Face of a Disease"]

/Text7 Sociology always begins with a question. And the main one among many questions is "why?". This question was addressed in 1967 by the future head of the Georgian MVD laboratory for the sociology of criminality (which was to be established 7 years later), future doctor of philosophical sciences Anzor Aleksandrovich Gabiani. In somewhat expanded form, this question sounded as follows: Why, in Georgia, had they begun to plant cannabis and poppies where they had not been planted earlier? Why had so many young people, who had no connections to the world of thieves and no previous court records, showed up among the drug addicts? Why had there been an increase in such crimes as robbery, speculation and extortion, which have only one purpose -- the immediate acquisition of money? Clearly, all these "whys" were not rhetorical, were addressed not to the empty air -- to those who lived with the sacred conviction that drug addiction is a foreign evil, and that drug addicts are people from "another shore". In short, they had not perceived the problem, assuming that its manifestations were isolated incidents, which were associated with individual asocial personalities and which should be the concern of the militia, and certainly not of science.

We will not go into a discussion of how the research itself was carried out -- such an account would provide material for no small number of detective stories. We will mention only that Gabiani drew up two questionnaires, each containing more than 100 questions touching on everything under the sun: parents, incomes, health, education, interest areas, circle of friends, attitudes toward study, labor, and life in general, etc., etc.. The answers to them made it possible, step by step, to uncover the negative facts concerning the terrible evil that is drug addiction. They have convinced even yesterday's sceptics: the sociologists found support in the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee and in governmental organizations. A specially formed commission, headed by the GSSR Minister of Internal Affairs assumed operational coordination functions (a permanent commission for combatting drunkenness, alcoholism and drug addiction now functions under the GSSR Council of Ministers).

Gabiani and his colleagues from Tbilisi University processed the first hundreds of questionnaires by hand. Later, the mathematicians came to their aid: under the direction of the head of the laboratory of the GSSR Academy of Sciences' Computer Center, I. G. Glonti, they developed methods of machine analysis, a package of specially designed computer programs (jumping ahead, I will mention that Gabiani's laboratory now has an entire system for automated processing of sociological information and that a data bank is being created in several areas of operation, the drug problem among them). Now dispassionate machines have already been compiling and have read out the crippled destinies of some, tapping out numbers on sheets of paper. And each new sheet has destroyed stereotypes. It has turned out that this disease has touched all social levels -- that the percentage of workers is not so small, that there are also rural residents (and, indeed, this had always been considered an urban problem), that there are also children of doctors, teachers, and scientists... 85.6 percent of those questioned were young people between 16 and 35 years of age and half of them had recently turned 20. Furthermore, although the sociologists had earlier been unable to detect a single victim of this disease among adolescents, they have now encountered them...

What is it that drives people to this voluntary madness, the scientists asked themselves, what force leads them on?

Personal problems? Physical trauma? Chronic illness associated with severe pain? Yes, such answers have been found in the questionnaires but, although they would seem to be the most obvious and logical ones, they have in fact made up an extremely small share in terms of percentages. Then, perhaps, disordered lives have hurled them into this maelstrom? No, more than half of those questioned by the researchers grew up in completely happy families, certainly not in communal apartments and, especially, not wanting for anything. Mental immaturity? More accurately, moral... The majority of the young people, at the time they were questioned, had secondary or incomplete higher education...

We won't drag out the answer: the word hedonism turned out to be decisive in the report of the sociologists -- a term indicating a hypotrophied desire to obtain pleasure. However not in its medical sense, but, specifically, in a social one: intellectual infantilism, an attraction to the forbidden fruit, amplified to the speed of the times: everything faster, everything to the limit, including pleasures -- it is precisely this that turned three quarters of all those questioned into seriously ill people.

But perhaps the most distressing thing for Gabiani and his colleagues was something else: the fact that 90 percent of those who were attracted to this poison for the first time were unaware of the ruinous effects that drugs have. They had not heard about the fact that, according to physiological data, drugs produce precancerous processes in the lungs, impotence and brain atrophy, that they lead to schizophrenia, epileptic seizures and psychoses, and that various types of synthetic preparations, all sorts of mixtures, also destroy the blood. General degradation of the personality as a result of taking drugs sets in 15 to

20-fold faster than from alcohol! A person who has tried narcotics once, as a rule, will try them a second, and a third, and a fourth time, comforting himself with the illusion that he will always succeed in stopping. He will not succeed... Subtle chemical and physical processes are activated in the organism, the brain recalls the "pleasure" and demands: more, more! So that, even within a month or a month and a half, a physical dependency is created. Drugs entwine everything -- the body, the mind, and the soul -- like ivy: 79 percent admitted to the researches that they already were incapable of breaking with the habit...

Unfortunately, all this, the scientists became convinced, was also unknown to the people around the victims of this disease, who assumed that drug addiction is something similar to mischief, something fashionable. What is more, 6 percent tried drugs for the first time within the walls of higher educational institutions and 14 percent used them systematically in precisely the same place, something that could not go unnoticed. But nobody stopped them...

So, how do the scientists propose to stop the spread of this terrible evil? First of all -- by not remaining silent. For, they assert, the act of silence, of cover-up, does not allow the public organism to develop a social immunity. Secondly, the struggle against drug addiction should not bear the character of a campaign. It is an illusion to think that it is possible to deal with this disease exclusively through the efforts of law enforcement organs. The struggle must proceed constantly, everywhere, and in a coordinated way: in the higher educational institutions, in the schools, in the trade schools, and in medical institutions. (Incidentally, according to the data from this study, 30 percent of those questioned obtained drugs either from pharmacies or from the medical personnel of hospitals).

The sociologists are convinced (and both MVD and medical workers agree with them) that it is necessary to establish a service to provide anonymous help -- specialized medical centers whose staffs would include not only doctors but also psychologists. Indeed, often, all a sick person needs is a chance to talk, to receive advice, to feel somebody's human participation, compassion for his troubles. Just this can become a first step on the way to recovery from this disease. But another thing is no less important: nobody, other than a small group of specialists, should know that a drug addict has asked for help. And particularly, the people who "count" in the narcotics world, those who hate and fear the victim, should not know.

In novels and sketches it is customary to call such people "dealers in white death" although, strictly speaking, this term is inaccurate. The sociologists have succeeded in uncovering the mechanism which drives the black market and to show, in particular, that its bosses themselves don't deal in anything, that they are not drug addicts and that there is no point in searching them for narcotics -- they always have at their disposal a "staff" which will procure, transport, and sell for them. At the same time, these sharp operators often appear on the surface to be completely respectable citizens (an example of this

is a recently arrested chief physician at a hospital and a master of sport), and it never occurs to anyone that bodyguards watch their beds at night, that they keep hundreds of thousands of rubles under the rug, and that they have hundreds of lives on their consciences...

We will be frank: these people appear very seldom as defendants in court. However, it is precisely against them that the main forces should be directed. And here the efforts of a single republic or of a single region are not enough. According to data of the GSSR MVD, despite road blocks and checks on trains and airplanes, 80 percent of all narcotics are now entering the republic from other regions of the country. In a one single case, uncovered by the Georgian criminal investigation department, there were 19 distributors of the poison. Their territory included Chimkent, Tashkent, Yerevan, Krasnodarskiy Kray, etc.

Nonetheless, the Georgian militia has succeeded in eliminating a whole series of criminal groups, and the research of the sociologists has played no small part in this. As the republic's minister of internal affairs, Sh. V. Gorgodze said, "it has helped to determine potentially dangerous regions and social circles where it is necessary to carry out preventive measures, and has made our searches more purposeful".

However, the main goal and the main conclusion of Gabiani's work is, perhaps, to be found elsewhere -- in the fact that it has awakened public interest. And this has been, perhaps, even more important than all subsequent administrative measures. What used to be secret is finally public. The newspapers, radio, and television have joined in anti-drug propaganda. The programs "Children of Evil", "Pain" and "Temporary Assignment to Hell" evoked an enormous response; doctors, the parents of drug addicts, and sick people themselves have spoken out on the evil from the screens of television sets.

An important indicator: the black market has panicked, because it now has not only to fear the militia -- earlier unnoticed, it now has come into open view.

And here is the result: a second study conducted by A. A. Gabiani (it was concluded in December of last year) showed that, thanks to the complex approach taken by soviet, party, and law enforcement organs along with the mass information media, a definite shift has been noted in the situation with regard to drug addiction in Georgia.

During the winter of this year, an expanded conference was held in the USSR Procuracy concerning problems of combatting drug addiction: the directors of many all-union ministries and departments took part in it and journalists were invited. The conclusion of the meeting was that it is necessary to carry out a thorough and detailed examination of the situation in every rayon, in every city, and in every labor collective. In other words, we need to know what we are fighting against. However... At the end of May, I happened to be at a meeting of one interdepartmental council -- such councils are now being established throughout the entire country. Conversation there was conducted

mostly in the subjunctive mood: it would be necessary to outline the limits of the phenomenon, it would be good to determine potential groups of risk, a scientific and practical conference should be convened. It was remarkable: nobody had even heard about Gabiani's studies. Meanwhile, it is obvious that it would be shortsighted, at least, not to make use of the 20 years of experience of Georgian sociologists. All the more so because, in the words of the chief of the criminal law faculty at Moscow State University, Professor N. F. Kuznetsov, this experience has been professional and successful in the highest degree. Another thing is also obvious: it is necessary to carry out a nationwide study. And perhaps the laboratory for the sociology of criminality of the GSSR MVD should be selected as the base for it.

You will agree that prison and colonies are society's final form of protection: indeed, the militia deals with an already accomplished fact, and an increase in the number of people sentenced for drug addiction is an indication for you of our weakness. This is why the chief value of sociological analysis lies in the fact that, having drawn an objective picture of the problem, it provides society at the same time with effective tools for combatting the phenomenon.

13032

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SOCIAL ISSUES

KOMSOMOL MEMBER KILLED DURING LIQUOR RAID

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA special correspondent A. Mukhina, Moscow under the rubric "A Special Case": "The Last Drop"]

[Text] Bragin had settled down in a comfortable chair in front of the television. He had remembered to put lemon in the tea. The people who would drop by in a few hours would be struck by all of the details—the television set, the tea... It was just as if the master of the house had returned after a normal day at work. By the way, that day driver Bragin of the domestic-services administration of the Moscow Ispolkom GUVd [Internal Affairs Main Administration] had done everything to kill a person. Over several bottles of stolen vodka. The twenty-year-old fellow who had crossed his path was taken to the resuscitation unit.

In the morning, Yegor Chernobay did not call home first thing after the night raid by the Komsomol student operational squad. Alla Pavlovna, Yegor's mother, was almost late for work while awaiting the customary brief phrase in the phone receiver: "Everything's fine, mama, don't worry, I'll be home." In their large family, it was customary to let people know about oneself by phone or note even on short absences from home. The mother, father, grandfather and grandmother knew well that the raids that Yegor went on with his student comrades were not simple strolls down the streets for "birdwatching"—they were a struggle against the embezzlers at enterprises. On this, last raid, the son prepared for a serious operation for the arrest on a criminal group that was active at a liquor and vodka plant.

The call came at work, in the middle of the day. Alla Pavlovna heard a strange voice pronouncing the name of her son and the number of the hospital. She didn't hear any more... Thinking poorly, she was somehow blinded, and rushed down the street trying to stop the cars going by. "Faster, faster, the main thing is to have time." But her son's life did not depend on her now. They wouldn't let her in to see Yegor.

Sitting in the waiting room stillness, Alla Pavlovna waited. The first X-ray didn't show anything dangerous? She nodded obediently: yes, she believed

them. A second X-ray. An operation. Finally the person who was saving her son came out to her and started to cough. There was nothing more to wait for...

Even in youth, Yegor was destined for a future as a talented artist and sculptor. And after the completion of school he suddenly announced his intention... to join the police. His relatives lost their heads. Why was the only son, treasured and loved by the whole family, sometimes so determined? When the discussion turned to the fundamental questions, he remained unswerving. Some of his contemporaries were more interested in stylish dress and fashionable records. Yegor was little interested in all of this. He didn't amass his artistic works for future exhibits, like the others. He just gave them away. And one day, after he and his classmates had an energetic argument, they laughing at his "old-fashioned impracticality" and "lack of knowledge of how to live," he announced to his parents his intentions to be a policeman.

Family advice long tried to convince Yegor that he could fight for his principles in any profession. He agreed. He entered the Moscow Electrotechnical Institute of Communications.

One day he was returning from classes. In the park through which Yegor was passing, adolescents were playing on skateboards. He watched their breath-taking stunts until he suddenly saw another picture. A group of young girls in colored blouses and soccer jerseys were trying to attract the attention of the skaterboarders. There was something unnatural and free-and-easy in their behavior. Looking more closely, Yegor realized: they're just plain drunk. But where did these minors get vodka, who could have sold it to them?

That was when he first went to the headquarters of the Komsomol operational squad of his institute so as to report what he had seen. Fourth-year student Sergey Shklyanka listened to Yegor and sighed: "The underground source has scored again!" The source was the liquor and vodka plant. There was a whole chain of thieves operating there. The employees of the enterprise passed vodka along to the drivers of the trucks that served the plant. It was easier to get out the stolen goods in motor vehicles than to pass through the guards. Not because the guards were all that strict--small lots were taken past them (just don't push a wheelbarrow in front of yourself). But appetites grew and vehicles started to get involved in the affair, and then the drivers of the taxi fleet for whom it was nothing to get rid of vodka. They also employed the services of acquaintances who had private cars. Often the vodka was sold cheaply, including to young people. Even those that Yegor saw, possibly, as well. The proceeds were distributed along the whole chain. A battle against drunkenness had been declared in the country, and the spirits spilled and crawled out of the plant gates, cutting down those who were not even fifteen years old yet.

Someone else could throw up his hands and say it wasn't his concern. And even complain: the OBRhSS [Department for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation] was working poorly. Someone else, but not Yegor.

Along with Sergey Shklyanka and classmate Sasha Nikolayev, with whom Chernobay sat at a university party, Yegor set off for the OBKhSS so as to offer his assistance in the battle against embezzlement. On the first combined raid with the BKhSS (the first for Yegor and Sasha, Sergey Shklyanka had collaborated with the department since the first year) they went not to the liquor and vodka plant, but to the grape- and fruit-and-berry-wine combine. Here Yegor stopped two women who had already slipped by the guards. It wasn't difficult to notice how their pockets were bulging. And a barrage of curses rained down on him... Rubber gloves, ingeniously filled with wine, had been carried through the check-point by these women. The faces of those caught burned with hatred and spite...

The liquor and vodka plant and the grape- and fruit-and-berry wine combine turned out to be concentrated in this rayon of the city. And from there they were "carried," filling up the stocks of the underground liquor traders, making it accessible in many homes and courtyards. This entire flow was opposed by two authorized OBKhSSs that did not have walkie-talkies or vehicles--was there much they could have done?

Yegor always said he was lucky in good people. And he unfailingly named his comrades from the student squad in this. And especially the senior authorized regional department of the BKhSS of Valeriy Obezyanov, who had quite recently left the Komsomol due to age, but not due to character.

Obezyanov could argue and become excited when he discussed upcoming raids, but he listened attentively to the suggestions of those who didn't belong to his unit. He was depressed by the small results of intensive work, similar to bailing water from a leaky boat. What's the use of nabbing individual swindlers when it is necessary to cut off the flow and expose the whole chain.

That is what they wanted to do in developing the plan for the last raid on the liquor and vodka plant. It was decided to conduct the raid at night, insofar it was precisely on the third shift, when the monitoring was poor, that the operators came alive.

The session began at the institute. The date of the raid fell before exams. Mama tried to convince Yegor to stay home. Well, you think he could skip one raid. But her son just looked at her, and Alla Pavlovna understood: he wouldn't back down. That is how it was when Yegor was called into the service from the first year. They had to sew a special uniform for her tall--two meters six centimeters--"little boy." And before that he went out in the twenty-degree-below weather with an overcoat above his knees and boots with split backs. Once he caught a cold, but didn't tell anyone, because it was his turn to go on night watch, his duty, which he could not impose on others. He stood all night in the cold wind with a temperature of thirty-nine. And later he spent a month in the hospital with pneumonia in both lungs.

On that last night he was also unable not to go out.

The raid was carefully planned. Valeriy Obezyanov went up on the landing of a nearby house to guide the operation by walkie-talkie. A. A. Zubin remained in charge of the guys. They awaited the "thieves on wheels." At 4:30 a car

drove up to the liquor and vodka plant. The driver passed onto plant territory through the entrance gates and, meeting his accomplice, inspector N. Tyuntyayeva, took out several bottles of vodka. Beyond the limits of his visibility the squad members waited for him. Later in the OBKhSS materials would appear the inscription: "Moscow Ispolkom GUV D Domestic Services Administration driver A. Zayrutdinov detained, 8 bottles of vodka seized."

Roughly half an hour later a second car appeared at the plant gates. Security inspector A. Novikov helped the driver carry off forty bottles. He paid him off, got into the car and started off, but the way was covered. Yegor headed toward the car. Bragin sat at the wheel. Unexpectedly Bragin stomped on the gas. Yegor could have jumped to the side. That is precisely how Valeriy Bragin instructed the fellows before the raid: we'll write down the numbers of the cars, we'll find the owners in any case. He took care of his fellows.

But Yegor did not go to the side. For an instant they were face to face: Bragin, already caught about a year earlier with stolen vodka, but again up to thievery, and twenty-year-old Komsomol member Yegor Chernobay with tightly closed lips... In the next instant the car careened wildly, making insane turns, trying to throw Yegor from the roof. On one of the turns the Zhiguli flung Yegor to the asphalt...

I came to the liquor and vodka plant after this had happened. I wanted to verify that the tragedy that took place had changed something. But alongside each worker of the vodka shop there stood as before boxes of waste product, theoretically intended for the drain, but in reality... The packaging, towering up here, fenced off each worker from his neighbor: what did it take to steal vodka under these conditions? Or to open a test tap in one of the lightly attended shops of the plant? Over five months of this year alone, more than a thousand rubles of stolen vodka had been found. Eleven times they found products prepared for carrying out.

What can you say, feelings ran high about the tragedy among the VOKR [militarized guard] inspectors, but five minutes after the ambulance took Yegor away, stolen vodka was once again carried out through the plant checkpoints. What happened was not the last drop in this story.

Now Valeriy Obezyanov and Yegor's friends are petitioning for his decoration. Posthumously. And I, every time I pass along Narodnoye Opolcheniye Street where Yegor grew up, think: the highest reward for the life given by this fellow would be our common, truly people's militia against the evil, with which he didn't want to reconcile, this student of the Moscow Electrotechnical Institute of Communications, Komsomol member Chernobay.

12821

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SOCIAL ISSUES

ALCOHOL CLINICS' 'EFFECTIVENESS' IMPROVED BY CAREFUL COURTS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 12, Jun 86 (signed to press 17 Jun 86)
pp 5-6

[Article by A. Grishko, candidate of juridical sciences: "Sending Chronic Alcoholics to LTP's"]

[Text] Therapeutic-labor dispensaries [LTP's] play a special part in activity to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. This is chiefly because the most difficult category of persons suffering from alcoholism is sent to them. The result of treatment and labor reindoctrination of this category of persons has a definite impact on the state of affairs in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. As a study made by us showed, however, the effectiveness of these institutions leaves much to be desired. A significant number of people were sent to LTP's more than once. There were cases where people were sent there five times or more.

Experience shows that improving court review of cases involving sending chronic alcoholics to these institutions is a definite reserve for improving their effectiveness.

The 16 May 1985 Ukase of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet entitled "Measures to Step up the Struggle against Drunkenness and Alcoholism and Eradicate Home Brewing" above all changed the grounds for sending a person to an LTP. It is now enough that a person has evaded voluntary treatment or continued the drunken behavior after treatment.

Because only chronic alcoholics can be sent to LTP's, the medical findings are the primary document for deciding this question. This is where the courts make the largest number of mistakes. A careless approach to studying the findings results in sending to LTP's people who either are not chronic alcoholics at all or have associated diseases which prevent an effective course of anti-alcohol treatment. A certain number of these people are released from the LTP's in the first days and months of their stay because of various illnesses.

Courts must bear in mind that today when it is established that chronic alcoholics have serious associated illnesses that prevent them staying in LTP's they can be sent to special narcological departments for periods of 3 months to 1 year.

In addition, chronic alcoholics who are group I and II invalids and men over the age of 60 and women over the age of 55 who are avoiding voluntary treatment or continue drunken behavior after treatment can also be sent to the special narcological departments.

In hearing cases involving assignment to LTP's courts substantiate their orders with the medical findings and do not always give proper significance to other information which confirms or, on the other hand, casts doubt on the grounds for recognizing the person as a chronic alcoholic and testifies to avoidance of voluntary treatment or continuation of drunkenness after treatment. It would seem that in hearing cases it should be determined whether there have been cases of abuse of alcoholic beverages and whether the person has gone through a course of treatment at the narcological office of the enterprise or in a narcological department. The 1 November 1985 decree No 15 of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court entitled "Practices in Court Application of Laws Aimed at Stepping up the Struggle against Drunkenness and Alcoholism" explains that courts must check to see if the materials received contain information that confirms these circumstances plus the appropriate medical findings and the petitions of public organizations, labor collectives, state organs, family members, and close relatives. Documents that confirm these facts, in addition to medical findings, may be documents from medical sobering-up points and narcological offices (departments), excerpts from the minutes of meetings of the trade union committee, and decisions of the commission on the struggle against drunkenness which testify to the application of measures of social influence for drinking alcoholic beverages at work and in public places and appearing in public drunk.

It should be noted that the group of organs and persons who have the right to petition for chronic alcoholics to be sent to dispensaries has been changed. Family members and close relatives are now given this right also, in addition to public organizations, labor collectives, and state organs. Therefore, the statements and letters of these persons should also be included among the above-cited documents.

The right to present the court with a proposal that persons who are chronic alcoholics be sent to LTP's has also been given to the administration of corrective labor institutions (Part 3, Article 58 of the RSFSR Corrective Labor Code).

According to Section "Zh" of Article 9 of the Statute on the Commissions for the Struggle against Drunkenness, which was ratified by the 1 October 1985 Ukase of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, these commissions also have the right to petition the court to send persons who are chronic alcoholics and avoid voluntary treatment or continue drunken behavior after treatment to LTP's. But this right is given to commissions for the struggle against drunkenness formed at ispolkoms of rayon, city, urban rayon, settlement, and rural Soviets of Peoples Deputies. On the other hand, the commissions for the struggle against drunkenness formed at enterprises, institutions, organizations, and their structural subdivisions only have the power to propose to the trade union committee that a petition be submitted asking that members of the labor collective who are chronic alcoholics and avoid voluntary treatment or continue their drunken behavior after treatment be sent for mandatory treatment.

Therefore, among the materials submitted to the court (the medical findings that a person is a chronic alcoholic and other materials that testify to the person's

avoidance of voluntary treatment or continuation of drunken behavior after treatment) there should be a petition from a public organization or the labor collective, state organ, family members, or close relatives.

The law has also specified that the question of sending chronic alcoholics to dispensaries is heard by the rayon (city) peoples court at the place of residence of the indicated persons (for citizens who do not have a permanent place of residence -- at the place where they were when the petition was submitted), with the participation of representatives of public organizations, labor collectives, or state organs as well as family members or close relatives where necessary. It would seem that such participation would be useful in all cases because it makes it possible to get the clearest picture of the reasons for the drunkenness and alcoholism and the shortcomings in the work of public organizations, labor collectives, and state organs to eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism and to take effective steps to eliminate them.

The courts did not always establish the reasons for repeated assignment to LTP's and the ineffectiveness of treatment. It would seem that in cases where a person is being sent to an LTP for repeated treatment it is mandatory that the court proceeding have participation by representatives of internal affairs organs (who are in charge of the dispensaries), public health organs, and the commission for the struggle against drunkenness, which is given the specific duty of organizing the work of public organizations and labor collectives to monitor the behavior of persons released from LTP's and help them with job placement if necessary. The participation of representatives of these organs in hearing the case is also necessary to most fully identify the factors and conditions that are obstructing reinforcement of the treatment, cure, and reindoctrination process of the person after release from the dispensary and to take steps to eliminate them.

For the preventive effect courts should make more frequent use of their right to hear cases of assignment to LTP's during traveling sessions at enterprises and institutions.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

MOLDAVIAN MVD DEPUTY SURVEYS 'UNEARNED INCOMES' IN REPUBLIC

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 1 Jul 86 p 4

[Interview by Staff Correspondent V. Ushakova with Moldavian SSR MVD Deputy Minister Mikhail Sevastyanovich Raylyan under the heading: "Bring the Full Measure of Severity to Bear on Unearned Income": "On 'Ill-Gotten' Rubles and 'Those Who Know How' to Live"]

[Text] The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, "On Intensifying the Struggle with Obtaining Unearned Income," made clear that it is necessary to step up the activities of the law enforcement organs in the struggle with embezzlement, corruption, speculation and other crimes of avarice. Our correspondent, V. Ushakova, asked republic Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Mikhail Sevastyanovich Raylyan to describe the measures being undertaken by the MVD on this matter.

[Question] Mikhail Sevastyanovich, what are the principal tasks facing you in connection with the adoption of the new documents?

[Answer] In recent years conditions for stepping up the struggle with those who like to live off society have become especially intensive. Important measures have been taken for improving legislation, and for improving the activities of the internal affairs organs. The role of the public and the labor collectives has increased significantly. Even though quite a few plunderers, embezzlers of state property, and speculators have received their just deserts, as they say, due to these measures--this kind of crime continues to flourish. And there is one regularity here: the "venerable" old rogues always have an entourage of petty thieves, who establish favorable conditions for their "patrons" and receive in exchange an opportunity to obtain unearned income. And these people from time to time find themselves a cozy place where they can "earn" extra pay without undue risk, and then escape responsibility "for lack of the elements of a crime" or for other excuses. The new legislative acts significantly expand our capabilities; they regulate more precisely the legal treatment with respect to "unearned income;" and they establish a legal foundation for qualification of similar crimes.

I'd like to stress that we shall continue to focus our attention on preventing and exposing embezzlement, corruption and speculation. But the efforts of the militia are also being focused on active, offensive operations against those not-so-clever people and those who do not disdain extortion. Personnel of the internal affairs organs have studied the requirements of the new legislation, which defines the mission of each service. At the present time in Kishinev, for example, through the efforts of the militia and the public, those who do not work are being exposed, as well as those who extract unearned income from offering housing for rent, who make use of state transportation to enrich themselves, or work at unauthorized craft industries. And in this connection I'd like to appeal to all citizens to assist us in exposing such crimes, especially in finding out their "addresses." Keep an eye on those people who "know how to live." Are these people whom one should envy? The majority of such "favorites of fortune" are light-fingered, and they break the law only as long as those around them put up with it...

[Question] Unfortunately, we are at times stirred up only by that which lies on the surface, that which is obvious and visible. A man is caught picking someone's pocket or burglarizing an apartment--and that's a crime. But let another person earning 130 rubles a month buy a house for 30,000, a Volga, and a dacha, and we find an explanation: everyone lives the best way he can...

[Answer] Yes, such a psychology is quite widespread these days. But frankly speaking, one finds few people who wish to voluntarily expose an obvious plunderer or bribe-taker: one person has had friendly relations with him, another has friends in common, and another sometimes makes use of his services... And that means they approve of the life-style of this person, and try not to notice his illegal behavior. Moreover, plunderers (and herein lies their main danger to society) try to lure into their net as many people as possible, and thereby create a situation of collective guarantees. This is especially widespread in trade. You arrest one, and you reel in a long and tangled mass. Here's a recent example. For several years a criminal group had operated in the non-food section of the Lazovskiy raypotrebsoyuz [Rayon Union of Consumers' Cooperatives]. The group, headed by M. Ferdom and V. Bardodzi, who had been previously tried, had organized production of under-the-counter products, which were sold almost openly. The threads of this criminal activity even stretched to other rayons in the republic. The compact among the intriguers included officials of the Brichanskiy and Oknitskiy raypotrebsoyuz's as well as the Kalinin inter-rayon facility... Unfortunately, in consumers' cooperatives such instances are not unique.

[Question] The editors' mail contains quite a few letters from people who justly note that in recent times kolkhoz markets are literally crammed with people who buy for resale, speculators in vegetables and fruits, and even "black marketeers" who sell stolen products. How do you explain the ease with which they turn up behind the counters?

[Answer] Thanks to the efforts of the militia, many people who like easy money have received the punishment they deserve. But it's not just a matter of beefing up punitive measures. We must also eliminate the conditions

which promote the spread of such phenomena. And there are problems galore here. Until recently for example, in accordance with departmental instructions, neither the procurement organizations nor the markets required documents from those making deliveries to certify the source of the agricultural products. Therefore certain light-fingered people were often able to take advantage of the situation; such people, for example as Beltsy residents M. Shaykhid, I. Ardelyanu and Ye. Gynku. They bought up over five tons of apples at 20 kopecks/kg at the Kolonitsa sovkhos and delivered them to the bureau of trade services at the Kishinev Central Market for 45 kopecks, and thus planned on receiving more than 1,500 rubles in unearned income. All of them were sentenced to long prison terms.

Establishing strict control over observance of trade laws at the markets should prove an important preventive measure in rooting out speculation. And here a great deal depends on the actions of the market administration--it's high time they became the masters of the situation on their own territory and put the wheeler-dealers and speculators, who try at all costs to penetrate the trade circles, in their place. On its own part, the militia is also intensifying control over market activities, and a lot has already been done in this regard. But nevertheless the main thing is still putting into operation the economic levers which would improve the mechanics of the relationships of those who trade and those who buy.

[Question] I have another question about the operation of the market, and the Kishinev market in particular. Are there not too many "trinkets" and various kinds of tasteless junk made in home workshops on sale here? They are sold by young people and, by their appearance, people who are much too prosperous...

[Answer] Yes, the people who sell such things are generally healthy and able-bodied; however, either they are not working at all, or they have a part-time job somewhere. In order to meet the needs of their "industry" they purchase huge amounts of polyethylene sheeting and various accessories from retailers; or they steal leather, nonferrous scrap metal, and plastics from enterprises. In other words, these smart dealers receive an income which greatly exceeds the value of their labor and the raw materials. And nevertheless, the majority of the traders in this category, who produce in general low-quality products, possess the appropriate documents issued by the financial organs.

For example, this year the Oktyabrskiy Rayon finance department (headed by I. Chuzhuk) issued licenses authorizing the manufacture of women's fashion accessories out of metal, and women's dresses, to P. Platon and his partner A. Grishayeva, both born in 1957, neither of which has a permanent job. By good fortune, S. Alibekova and G. Akhmedova, who also have no permanent jobs, are trading in down-filled head coverings, under the auspices of the Kutuzovskiy Rayon finance department. There are hundreds of such examples.

The new legislation requires the financial organs to take a more differentiated approach to issuing such permits, limiting the number of people occupied in cottage industry to invalids, retired persons, and genuine master craftsmen. Some thought must also be given to mandatory certification of sample articles by the artistic councils.

[Question] Of late operators of many official vehicles are fearlessly using state transport as taxis...

[Answer] Last year alone militia officials exposed more than 3,000 cases of unauthorized use of state motor vehicles, in most cases for personal profit. This is largely explained by the fact that drivers are most often provided and possess a substantial reserve of "personal" time, and no one requires strict accounting for it. Official Gaz's, "rafiki" [microbuses, Riga automobiles fabrika--Riga Bus Works] and Volgas at times travel so far from the limits of their native departments that it is hard even to guess where they are.

Of course GAI [State Automobile Inspectorate] officials have frequently detained and punished violators, and in the future will make stricter inquiries of such acts. I'd like to remind everyone once again that personal use of means of transport, vehicles or mechanisms belonging to enterprises, institutions, or organizations for selfish purposes, entails administrative penalties in the form of fines: for a citizen, in an amount up to 100 rubles; for officials, up to 200; and for drivers, up to 100 rubles or revocation of driving privileges for up to one year--moreover, with mandatory restitution of property damages. For repeat offenders, criminal sanctions are taken--incarceration for a period of up to two years or corrective labor for the same period, or a fine of from 300 to 1,000 rubles; and for major harm, incarceration for a period of up to five years.

Unfortunately, officials do not always properly assess the misdemeanors of their subordinates, and quite often speak out as their defenders. Such permissive behavior should not go unpunished. Furthermore, state gasoline is consumed for such "unauthorized" trips...

[Question] One would think that still more harm is done to the state by misuse of passenger transport. Sometimes one sees that the bus is packed, but according to the tickets half the passengers were not picked up...

[Answer] The struggle with "crooked" drivers in passenger transport is at present the problem of problems. About 800 people were punished last year in the republic for using buses and taxis for selfish gain. Brought to criminal justice for example, was N. Stati, a driver from AK-2808 of the MSSR Minavtotrans [Ministry of Motor Transport]. For just a single trip he'd planned to "earn" 121 rubles, for taking on 60 passengers without tickets on the Ignatsiya-Kishinev route! Moreover, the bus was extremely overloaded, which could have led to an accident.

In the republic system of Minavtotrans such incidents have long ceased to be regarded as a "Ch.P." [extraordinary situation]. Moreover, dispatchers, controllers, conductors and other officials at the motor vehicle enterprises are also involved with the "ill-gotten" rubles. The main reason for this is that very same collective guarantee...

[Question] Mikhail Sevastyanovich, the new documents place special emphasis on the role of legal means to root out petty thievery. How are the enterprise administrators responding to this?

[Answer] The harm caused by petty thievery in the republic amounts to hundreds of thousands of rubles every year. This disease is especially prevalent at enterprises of the state agro-industrial commission, light industry, and the Moldavian Union of Consumers' Cooperatives. Even the people enlisted to fight petty thievery are more and more often guilty of it. Last year alone, more than 250 officials and materially-responsible persons were arrested! At enterprises of the food and the wine-making industry, every second person arrested is in the given category. The list of "not-so-clever people" includes Yu. Vagizov, an engineer at the Aroma Production Association in Beltsy; V. Naku, a storeman at the Dondyushany meat combine; and others. And at the Bukuriya experimental factory, petty thievery in general has become massive. Last year over 500 "not-so-clever people" were arrested here--that is, every third worker! Unfortunately, the collectives do not always properly assess the activities of the plunderers. Many of them escape punishment altogether; for example, at the refrigerator plant, at Kishinev Bakery No 1, and so on.

The new legislation envisages increased sanctions against plunderers. Now it is sufficient for the competent authorities to prove only a single instance of thievery in order to justify firing the plunderer. The fine for petty thievery has been increased to 200 rubles, and the perpetrator loses all kinds of bonuses, awards and subsidized travel.

[Question] One final question. What role will the declaration of income be called upon to play?

[Answer] In accordance with the new normative act, a citizen who completes transactions in an amount exceeding 10,000 rubles, or who builds a house valued at over 20,000 rubles, must present to the financial organs a declaration of the source of his funds. This measure will permit more concrete control over the sources of funds and will make the struggle with unearned income more effective. For failure to submit a declaration or for knowingly including false information in it, administrative and criminal liability have been established. Many people are asking, "But what about those people who have already built a house or have acquired other property, clearly on the basis of unearned income?" If the internal affairs organs receive such signals (and by the way, they are already coming in), they shall be carefully checked out, and the guilty will be brought to justice.

9006

CSO: 1830/646

SOCIAL ISSUES

AZERBAIJAN MVD UNCOVERS ILLEGAL FOOTBALL POOLS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 9 July 1986 carries on page 4 a 500-word AZERINFORM report on a recent exposure of illegal football pools by the MVD. In one instance described, in the days prior to a round of football games, "football fans make their predictions and turn these, together with their money, over to an 'organizational committee' headed by a 36-year-old housewife." The "organization committee," in its turn, composes the game schedules [odds] and distributes these to the bettors one day before the games. When results are announced, "the hardest work has begun for the 'organization committee.' Here the victories and the amount of winnings are determined. The organizers do not forget themselves." They keep 10 to 15 percent of the take. Every round of games collects some 30,000 rubles; there are 30 rounds a year in the USSR. Another football pool collecting 50,000 rubles a round was unearthed in Kirovabad. It is pointed out that prior to the decree on "unearned income" "it was impossible to take effective criminal or organizational measures against football betting pools."

/9599

CSO: 1831/401

REGIONAL ISSUES

PROMINENT AUTHOR INTERVIEWED ON RIVER DIVERSION PROJECT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview with Vasiliy Ivanovich Belov conducted by V. Malukhin under the rubric "Point of View": "The River of Forgetfulness and Our Memory"]

[Question] Vasiliy Ivanovich, I remember that you concluded your speech at the writers' congress with words about the fact that Russian literature has strong traditions...

[Answer] Yes, we have worthy books. There are not many of them, it is true, but there are not such books aplenty in general. The life and duty of the writer, however, has never been exhausted by writing as such. Many of our predecessors in literature appealed to their fellow citizens with direct discourses on the most burning issues of social life. The renowned "I Cannot Be Silent" of Tolstoy, aside from everything else, testifies to the fact that the measure of talent is equal to the measure of responsibility.

[Question] In recent years you, along with many of your writer colleagues, scientists and representatives of society, have sounded the alarm with regard to plans for shifting part of the outflow of northern and Siberian rivers to the southern parts of the country. And now a decree of the CPSU Central Committee has been promulgated halting all work in this area.

[Answer] Joyous and good news. It is wonderful that we have had a radical change in attitude toward the opinion of society and the current and future nature here. But it is still early to dot the i on the discussion. I, of course, do not have a spiteful desire to stir up the recent past and to shove old mistakes in someone's face. Speaking honestly, however, the topic of responsibility for the squandering of enormous material and human resources should not be considered automatically closed. It is very important to analyze the mechanism for adopting incorrect resolutions, to dig to the root of the "philosophy" of narrow departmental perceptions of problems national in scope. The spirit of our reconstruction requires this.

In the sketch "Reflections on the Motherland," I used an ancient passage:

You will be called, dear young one,
The river of forgetfulness will call you,
Do not go to the river of forgetfulness,
Do not drink the water of forgetfulness,
You will forget, dear young one,
Where you are from...

Mixed in with the water of forgetfulness are departmental ambitiousness, shoddy mercantilism and historical irresponsibility. You ask: how can it happen that in spite of the warnings of many specialists, in spite of the fact that plans for shifting the outflow of the northern rivers were discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress, on the spur of the moment work on the route was carried out nonetheless? It is as if matters have transpired so that the department is not in the state, but the state is in the department. The answer is annoyingly simple: a direct dependence existed among the expansion of expensive operations on the shift, the fulfillment of the ministry plan and the level of financing. They feared that the golden rain would pass by... And what of science? Alas, even the Institute of Water Problems of the USSR Academy of Sciences turned out to be in the game of departmental interests. The causes are the same...

Even some local soviets in my motherland, in the zone of proposed flooding and submerging, then took a shameful temporizing position. Local interests also triumphed here over state and nationwide ones. It was nothing that the water level near Totma would be raised by ten meters if to make up for it, possibly, the social and cultural facilities in the city were built up—for the money of those shifting the flow (and certain words were born: to throw, to shift, to be counted up)... It is no misfortune that hundreds of monuments of northern culture would sink into the river of forgetfulness. If only USSR Minvudkhoz [Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources] had kept its word and had granted, for instance, the submerged Kargopol a water-supply system. Of course, a water-supply system is needed, but to pay such a price for it... The pumping of the extremely polluted water of the Sukhona through Kubenskoye Lake threatened to spoil the drinking-water supply of the residents of Vologda, Sokol and partly Cherepovets. And although the consequences of the shift would not be fully known until the year 2010 at the earliest, this, speaking bluntly, would be small consolation for the present and future generations.

[Question] Could it be that the poet Vasiliy Fedorov also had something similar in mind when he wrote, appealing to mankind, "...The Earth's abundance is not eternal. When you let future offspring out into the world with a knapsack, it will have nothing to give." The verses are called "Prophecy..."

[Answer] One of those advocating shifting publicly called the Russian North the god of the forgotten country, not having besides a standard of farming. There is discovery as discovery! The discussion, after all, concerned the fate of one of the historical centers of the Russian state. Since the 16th century, commodity crops have been grown in our country for sale "to Norvega,"

as Scandinavia was then called. And harvests of up to 40 quintals of grain per hectare occur in Vologda today.

What such "intellectual" ideas come to cost for us is apparent from the experience of the Nonchernozem Zone, where one fine day they decided to divide all villages into "promising" and "unpromising" ones and increase the population of the former at the expense of the latter. Looked like a good bargain. The consequences turned out to be grave: stores, schools, clinics and clubs were closed, electricity was cut off for the unpromising ones, the central farmsteads and farms were strengthened, the boarding schools were filled with children... And then they suddenly remembered that the concentration of animal husbandry in the North was harmful: the hayfields and pastures were concentrated in the floodlands of rivers and the topography of the pasture lands was also unfavorable for the radical bureaucratic transformation of peasant life. According to scientific observation data, the highest production indicators in the Pinezhskiy Rayon of Arkhangelsk Oblast were at the lightly populated farms. It became clear that the historically extant settlement pattern was inscribed in the agricultural landscape and in that very way adapted to the productive conditions, and not vice versa. The planners of enlarged farms, all of these "amalgamators"--these are the same dry-land shifting advocates. They somehow did not foresee all of the consequences, and as a result--lands that had to be restored, villages that had to be settled anew. The reduction in the number of livestock in the private sector, the infrastructure of the agricultural economy of the Nonchernozem zone that was destroyed... Don't forget that aside from that the North is not rich in labor resources.

And our roads? It seemed to the amalgamators that they had handled this problem uncommonly deftly: the fewer farms, the less demand for roads within the kolkhoz... But the high degree of concentration of the northern villages dictated the immediate necessity of intensive development of the road network. A decree was adopted six years ago on improving the construction, repair and upkeep of auto roads, but it is being fulfilled, I would say, somewhat lazily, impermissibly slowly according to modern measures, and instead of roads we have all-terrain vehicles as before, and the losses from the lack of roads are enormous.

[Question] Both of your examples testify to the dangerous adaptability of routine thought. It is apparent that it is in essence more advantageous for the bureaucrat to be either a transformer or a preserver depending on what line of conduct promises him the greatest degree of lack of responsibility and of peacefulness at a given moment.

[Answer] And the issue is not only the bureaucratism of some other economic manager. There exists, in my opinion, a scientific bureaucratism as well that serves departmental interests. Recall the recent decree of the USSR Council of Ministers on "Serious Shortcomings in the Activity of Several Sectorial Scientific Research and Planning and Design Organizations." It is apparent to me that departmentalism in science is incompatible with the conscience of a scientist. After all, the decision of planning organs on the lack of promise of thousands of villages was based on the recommendations of some scientific research institutes. Collective "scientific" thought was in operation. And

it turns out that there is no one to be made to answer specifically. By the way, responsibility exists only individually. Many have already spoken of departmental lack of responsibility. Hydro-engineering scientists, for example, do not answer for matters in the fishing industry, their actions are not joined with the science of land usage. The perishing of spawning grounds and the flooding of thousands of hectares of fertile land bothers the hydro-engineer very little. A similar irresponsibility is characteristic for some humanitarians. Here is a most simple example. Any tenth-grader can tell you about the letter of Belinskiy to Gogol, but what Gogol replied to Belinskiy, even the teacher doesn't know. You will agree that the literary specialists teaching them do not look very suitable in this...

[Question] Speaking of unpromising villages, you mentioned 'the children that were assigned to the boarding schools. That solves one problem but creates another. It is well known, after all, that we acquire the main body of ethnocultural information in childhood and in the family.

[Answer] The continuity of life is founded on the continuity of labor and everyday life. It would seem that with the "polytechnization" of the schools the attitude of young people toward peasant labor should change for the better. Only today few graduates strive to become milkmaids and agricultural-machine operators. The moral attitude toward labor depends not so much on the early ability to plow or work a milking machine as it does on the spiritual maturity of the person entering life. By the way, the path to a moral person is alone and unchanged: through Tolstoy and Pushkin, everything else follows. Little has been said and written about the criminal beheading of school literature programs. But here is an experimental text by Ye. I. Nikitina in our native language. It seems that it was created only in order that, with the approval of RSFSR Minpros [Ministry of Education] and the school scientific research institutes, skills of primitive and dogmatic thought be fostered in the child and to kill the taste for the living word and, consequently, for life. I see the tragedy of our schools and our children in the obvious rupture between informational and cognitive and spiritual and moral principles.

[Question] We have reached the issue of the ecology of culture. Your book "Harmony" was dedicated to this theme, describing the traditional national aesthetic of the Vologda village. In your new current-affairs book "Reflections on the Motherland," much space is devoted to problems of culture in the modern village.

[Answer] In my opinion, separate moralities do not exist for the plowman and the computer operator. Furthermore, there are not yesterday's and today's moralities. Its bearers lived in the patriarchal village and they live in the modern city. Moral law is universal, and there is one for all. The greatest miracle is the fact that man, living according to mind and conscience in time immemorial, soon finds the way to our heart over any barriers. The continuity of moral tradition includes the unforgettable spiritual capital of mankind, its unique virtue. But morality is created anew each time in each individual person, and no one travels the route intended for us.

[Question] Those familiar with your current-affairs book know that you have accumulated many grievances toward the way that television and film influence the upbringing of our youth...

[Answer] The mass media, and first of all television, film and radio, called upon to form the spiritual cast of mind of our young compatriots, are still not, in my opinion, resolving this task of theirs. Judge for yourself: the tastes of a editor in the capital and her perceptions of life are gradually catching on in the farm girl. Nothing good will come or is coming of this. Cheap vaudeville rules the airwaves. And the milkmaid in my homeland is drawn to the proposed standards.

[Question] Wasn't it in this regard that you once quoted an announcement in a Vologda newspaper--"Milkmaids Needed"? Is everything on the airwaves evil?

[Answer] Whatever the explanation, the problem remains: the village is not only losing working hands--it can lose the proprietor, the person upon whom responsibility for it rests. The work of the agricultural laborer is specific, and he does not always have the same interest in it as the city dweller. The mass media should be aware of this. Estimate how much of a rural population we have, but for some reason it does not have a separate television channel, a special radio station, its own film studio.

[Question] Only don't forget that on the new television channel that a fully valued aesthetic system does not need to affirm itself through the expulsion of another system, even if it doesn't appear to be fully valued...

[Answer] I agree with you only in the case where the discussion really concerns another stratum of culture, and not a pseudoculture. It would be the greatest of delusions to consider pseudoculture another culture, since it is outside of culture entirely. Passing oneself off as an intermediary between the city and the village, first it regales us with balalaika tinsel "a la Russe," and then wretched vaudeville. This must be discussed. As does the fact that literature does not reflect a single hundredth of national life. Have we wondered why balancing on a wire is for some reason called art these days? Are we aware of what it means when attendance at the clubs in Vologda Oblast totals 4-5 percent? Did we estimate how many are growing up without books at hand? Are we in any condition to imagine how the personality is dissolving in alcohol?... There is much that we must discuss, many things that need to be altered. We need responsibility, memory and publicity today. But only by researching the sources of the river of forgetfulness can we learn to oppose its current and flood. Only thus can we preserve and augment the sincere care left for our conscience.

12821

CSO: 1800/586

REGIONAL ISSUES

REPORTAGE ON EARTHQUAKE AFTERMATH IN MOLDAVIA

'Considerable Damage' Reported

LD311401 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Excerpts] An earthquake with its epicenter in Romania has been registered. Information on the struggle against the consequences of the natural disaster is being fed continuously to the state commission that was set up immediately during the night. Here is an interview with its chairman, Yevgeniy Petrovich Kalenik, first deputy chairman of the [Moldavian] Republican Council of Ministers:

[Begin recording] Considerable damage and destruction have been caused to industrial and agricultural enterprises, to social and cultural establishments and to houses. Old housing in the towns and villages of the republic has suffered the most severe destruction. Schools, preschool establishments for children, clubs and houses of culture, trading and public catering enterprises and amenities have also been damaged. A considerable number of structures have suffered damage in the city of Kishinev, in the southwest of the republic, and in the town of Kabul, Leovo, and Kantemin. Commissions to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake and also to provide for the normal operation of enterprises have been set up in towns and regions. All measures have been taken to provide the population with all necessities. [end recording]

Clean-Up Operations Reported

LD311722 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Report by correspondent in Moldavia Ivan Petkov]

[Excerpt] The dead of night. There were a lot of people by each doorway, they came out, did not gather in groups, of course, and there was rain, too. And literally in 5 to 10 minutes militia workers on duty, members of volunteer militia groups from wherever they could be found, came to the people who had fled from buildings. At the same time, I met familiar deputies from the town soviet and rayon soviets in many places. After all, there was no, and could not be, any directive in advance, before the event; here was duty, consciousness of responsibility for people, to assemble, calm, encourage and organize

in the moment of danger. There and then, I subsequently found out, many people, without being called up, were in constant contact by walkie-talkie sets, and first aid vehicles started to drive through the town at night, along with patrol cars. And already, just as dawn was breaking, bulldozers, earth-moving machines, trucks and sidewalk-clearing vehicles appeared on the streets, especially in the old part of the town where there are many buildings with old architectural designs. They went to the exact places indicated by the gorkom. They cleared away broken bricks, glass, blocks which had fallen down, and the adjacent areas.

Already at 1000 the town had been cleared. Public transport started operating on the lines, as laid down and without delays. The electricity supply was not interrupted virtually anywhere. The telephones were working, although there was quite a lot of damage to telecommunications installations. By midday, the two hardly differed from normal. Building and repair teams went inside buildings.

Information is constantly coming in about the struggle against the consequences of the elements. Straight away, while it was still night, a government commission was set up.

Officials Comment on Damage

PM091506 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Report by I. Andreyev: "After the Underground Storm"]

[Text] As has already been reported, Moldavia was in the zone of a powerful earthquake which struck during the night of 30-31 August. We called Kishinev. We spoke to V. Tkachenko, first deputy [as published: presumably first deputy chairman] of Kishinev Gorispolkom.

[Andreyev] Vladimir Mikhaylovich, what is the scale and nature of the damage in the republic's capital?

[Tkachenko] It may already be said with sufficient accuracy that, in all, around 2,300 residential buildings, mainly old and decrepit ones, were affected by the tremors. There has been damage to industrial enterprises. Thirty-nine schools received varying degrees of damage. One was made completely unusable. The tremors affected more than 40 kindergartens and around 70 social, cultural, and consumer facilities. We plan to provide the victims with more than 500 apartments. Some 125 Kishinev families were relocated on the very next day after the disaster--some to permanent residence at new addresses, others to temporary housing.

[Andreyev] What is the future for the damaged buildings? Will they be reoccupied?

[Tkachenko] Of the 2,300 buildings affected a proportion are considered seriously damaged. About 20 percent of them will be repaired and eventually the occupants will return.

[Andreyev] The earthquake struck late at night. How did the city's inhabitants react?

[Tkachenko] Calmly, without panic, although the initial reaction was quite natural: People ran out into the street. This, it is true, also created certain difficulties: Everyone had to be calmed down and have explained to them what had happened and what to do about it, but many people were out of range of their home radio sets. One hour after the tremor a gorispolkom emergency commission was in session and more than 20 vehicles with bullhorns were rapidly sent around the city.

[Andreyev] Were there many casualties?

[Tkachenko] There were hundreds of people injured. Sixteen people, including some with serious injuries, were hospitalized.

[Andreyev] Where are the homeless living now?

[Tkachenko] Some, as I have already said, are at permanent new addresses, others are in young pioneer camps and recreation centers. But they will only stay there a few days. Then they will either return to their repaired homes or be given new housing. Some of the evacuees are now living outside the city. Transport to and from work, catering, and medical services have been organized.

[Andreyev] Did the tremors affect buildings constructed according to the earthquake resistance norms?

[Tkachenko] Unfortunately one such building was affected--it buckled under the strain. The commission is now looking into the reasons. But it is clear that the damage can be repaired. Nevertheless, we have rehoused the occupants of the building--a hostel for small families.

[Andreyev] What was the first working day after the disaster like in Kishinev?

[Tkachenko] All municipal services and industrial enterprises are working normally...

V. Lebedkin, deputy chief of a Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee section, described the scale of the earthquake's after-effects in the republic:

These figures are at the moment only preliminary ones, of course, from some of the affected rayons. In Leovskiy Rayon 360 residential buildings were destroyed or seriously damaged, in Vulkaneshtskiy Rayon the figure was 600,

in Tiraspol it was 75, and in Kagul 165. Around 700 consumer cooperative stores, schools, hospitals, and kindergartens in 11 rayons were damaged. By 1 September 579 injuries had been recorded and 2 people had died from their injuries. I emphasize that these are preliminary figures and have yet to be confirmed. After all, many villages in the republic are still without a telephone link: It was destroyed by the earthquake.

Everywhere people are actively being given comprehensive assistance. I should like to stress in particular that immediately after the tremors neighboring union republics offered us everything that we might need to overcome the after-effects of the earthquake. On Sunday, straight after the event, an emergency conference was held at the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee involving leaders of republic ministries and departments and chaired by Central Committee Second Secretary V. Smirnov. The conference outlined a broad package of measures to normalize life in the republic and the work of industry there.

New Houses Built for Victims

LD030529 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Hundreds of Kishinev families who suffered from the earthquake are moving into new apartments. Here is a dispatch from our correspondent Ivan Petkov:

The new building with 240 apartments is being prepared for occupation by a team of builders of the Monolitstroy Trust which is headed by USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Ivan Nikitovich Roshka. Here, alongside this 22-storey building on Moskovskiy Prospekt, another high-rise building is being completed. The area is enormous, and special attention is being given to it now. Just now I had an on-site meeting with Ivan Nikitovich, and I saw how worried he was, how he understood the situation, but still how he was not hounding the workers. They know their job. They know that in monolithic concrete construction there is a strict technology: They must not lag behind or rush, but act according to a set scientific scheme.

Such buildings, although they have scaled the heights in many rayons of the city and perched in summits in excess of 20 storeys, have reliably withstood the earthquake, which the seismologists rate as among the strongest. But there are also others, although few, that suffered cracks in their foundations during the upheaval. The load-bearing design was unable to cope. But every such building being erected in Kishinev and other cities of the republic is technologically counted on as being highly earthquake-resistant, and so extra money is spent on it. So, Ivan Nikitovich, the earthquake cannot be held responsible. It has already made people, you, primarily the builders, responsible.

[Roshka] You are right. Our inability is being exposed, and it is not pleasant to see what we are leaving behind.

[Petkov] And what can be done today to these incompetent workers?

[Roshka] The accounts can be presented. There are papers showing who build these houses, what teams. We must start with them. We must act according to the law. This building has 22 storeys, and can be said to be in excellent condition.

Moldavia Minister Comments

LD041803 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Kishineov, Sep 4 (TASS)--Sergey Priguza, a 35-year-old worker in Soviet Moldavia, is going to celebrate his birthday twice a year now after the 31 August nighttime earthquake here struck right as surgeons were in the middle of an operation on him, but were able to keep their cool and save his life.

TASS learnt of the case from Kirill Draganyuk, public health minister of Moldavia, who gave this news agency an interview on how the medical services had been performing during and after the earthquake.

"From the very first minutes of the tremors and till morning," he said, "the 50 ambulances in Kishineov were busy all the time."

"Many hospitals in Moldavia, which have permanent injury-treatment departments, have increased the number of their accident wards. It is there that patients are being taken from the medical centers damaged by the earthquake, which had resulted in the loss of some 4 percent of all available hospital beds," Draganyuk said.

"Polyclinic staff have been making rounds in their catchment areas and house calls to give immediate aid to everyone needing it. During the first 24 hours after the quake, 579 people requested medical aid and 45 of them have been hospitalized," he said.

"Two of these are still in grave condition and a 14-year-old boy died," he added.

"Colleagues in other Soviet cities have responded to the misfortune that has befallen us with immediate offers to send medicines, dressing material, donor blood, and specialists to us by air," Moldavia's public health minister said.

"Luckily," he added, "casualties were few and most of them are already out of danger."

Soviet Discusses Earthquake

LD081343 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Kishinev, Sep 8 (TASS)--During the force 7 underground tremors that hit the capital of Soviet Moldavia on the night of 30-31 August, tall buildings (16 to 22 storeys) swayed with an amplitude of up to 1 and 1/2 metres. But only two of them sustained damages because of construction defects. This is 0.3 percent of all tall apartment houses in Kishinev.

"Our estimates of the region's seismic danger, on which the building policy of the republic's government is based for already 2 decades, were confirmed," a TASS correspondent was told by Anatoliy Drumya, director of the Institute of Geophysics and Geology of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences. Commenting on the consequences of the 20th earthquake of such force in the past 400 years, he stressed that the quake's epicentre was 220 kilometres to the southwest of Kishinev, in a zone of active mountain-forming processes of the Carpathian region. The study of these processes is one of the main areas of the work done by Moldavian seismologists.

"Modern science cannot yet predict the day and hour of an earthquake. But we can precisely determine the maximum possible force of tremors in any region," the scientist went on. "Seismic zoning maps of the entire territory of the republic and seismic certificates of towns drawn up by the institute serve as a guarantee of the safety of people and structures. Not a single permit for construction is granted without due consideration for the data contained in them. We test models of future standard design buildings at a seismic testing range. The behaviour of individual parts and elements of houses are studied by four seismometric stations. They collect the information supplied by pickups placed on various storeys of existing structures and after processing this data in a computer produce recommendations on necessary changes in new construction designs."

Anatoliy Drumya believes the latest earthquake has confirmed the efficiency of the Soviet method of determining the seismic activity of big continental territories.

/9599

CSO: 1800/37

REGIONAL ISSUES

AzSSR TOURIST FACILITIES IMPROVING, EXPANDING

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 27 July 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial on changes and improvements in Azeri tourist facilities and itineraries. "Last year alone 314,000 tourists and 2 million excursions were serviced by Azeri tourist and excursion organizations at a cost of 23 million rubles. As for 1986, it is planned to service 465,000 tourists and more than 2 million excursions; to this end 28 million rubles have been allocated." It is pointed out, however, that "the situation of tourism and excursions is lagging behind modern demands in terms of scope and content. The level of excursion services provided to workers is low, and working people cannot always go to mass vacation resorts during their holidays." These services are often "disorganized and unprepared."

OIL EQUIPMENT PLANT FAILS TO MEET QUOTAS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 4 July 1986 carries on page 1 a 600-word article by H. Gahramanov, cand. tech. sci., on the failure of the Specialized Sea Drilling Administration, which is under the All-Union Caspian Sea Oil and Gas Industrial Organization, to meet its state plan. pointing out that only 53.6 percent of the plan has been met since the beginning of the year, he adds: "When examining the basic causes for this laggardliness, we must note that violations of work discipline, the unsatisfactory organization of technical equipment, cadre turnover, and other factors are impeding the progress of work at the administration."

/9738

CSO: 1830/14

REGIONAL ISSUES

USSR FERROUS METALLURGY MINISTER SURVEYS GEORGIAN FACTORIES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Jul 86 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Ferrous Metallurgy; Problems, Tasks and Solutions"]

[Text] The Georgian iron and steel industry is one of the leading sectors of the national economy; it is at a qualitatively new stage in its development that was determined by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

S.V. Kolpakov, USSR Ferrous Metallurgy minister, who was in Georgia, was familiarized with conditions and problems that workers in the republic sector are working to solve. He visited the Chiaturmarganets Production Association, the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant, and the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant; he met with workers and economic and party supervisors from Chiatura, Zestafoni, and Rustavi and discussed various issues of life of collectives with them, as well as progress in fulfillment of state plans and socialist obligations; he gave a high appraisal of their activity and effort to find and put new reserves into service for production.

It was noted with satisfaction that the sector has emerged as a leader for the last two years thanks to heightened attention and concern about it.

The minister expressed his satisfaction with work of the Chiaturmarganets Production Association and with progress in building the base facility for the mine construction administration of the All-Union Soyuzshakhtoprokhodka Association, as well as with fundamental renovation of the enterprise in Zestafoni which must be completed in the current five-year plan.

On 11 July, S.V. Kolpakov and D.I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, visited the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, its social and domestic units, workers' hostels, cafeterias and sports complex. They spoke positively about operations to improve working and living conditions for metal workers and to upgrade their health; they indicated that hence forward party, professional trade union, and economic supervisors must also pay more attention to activating the human factor and issues of cultural and domestic construction.

At a conference meeting, the Georgian CP Central Committee analyzed in detail the state of affairs in the metallurgical industry as a whole, as well as tasks which it faces in the current five-year plan and the more distant future.

Comrades S.V. Kolpakov and D.I. Patiashvili spoke at the conference meeting. It was emphasized that acceleration of social and economic development of the country also depends, in many ways, on systematic development of this sector. In the republic, measures for implementing intensification of production funds are planned; more than one-third of current capabilities will be renovated, and scientific and technical progress will undergo radical acceleration.

The collective of the Chiaturmanganets Production Association faces the task of accelerating the introduction of technology for combustion-gravity processing carbonate concentrates developed by Georgian scientists; this technology will make it possible to draw several million tons of low-grade manganese ore into the national economy and considerably extend the operational life of Chiatura manganese deposits.

The Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant also has much to accomplish. It must become a profitable rather than a subsidized operation by as early as 1988; for this to happen, it is necessary to incorporate in production the achievements of science more boldly and to improve the whole cycle of ferroalloy production.

The Rustavi Metallurgical Plant is becoming more and more modern in terms of equipment and improvement of engineering processes. The entire collective is participating in creative searches which are yielding positive results; the plan is being fulfilled according to all technical and economic indicators and product output is improving qualitatively.

Now Rustavi metal workers face the great task of preparing for construction of an electrical steelmaking shop envisaged by the Basic Directions for the Country's Economic and Social Development from 1986-1990 and in the Period up to the Year 2000. The future holds the second stage of renovation of the pipe-round mill, the heat-and-power station and individual centers of the "400" pipe-rolling works, etc.

In connection with this, concrete tasks were formulated and deadlines were fixed for fulfillment of these and other operations for both the management of the Chiaturmanganets Production Association, the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant, and the Rustavi Metallurgical plant and for Soyuzruda, Soyuzferrosplav and Soyuztrubostal all-union production associations, as well as for Chermetremont, Chermetenergo and Chermetsnab directorates, the ministry of construction of the republic and other departments. Shortcomings in construction, which take place essentially because of uncoordinated operations between client and construction organizations, were pointed out.

The question was raised about improving cadre policy; educating new cadres of production workers, engineers, and manufacturing engineers, and increasing exacting demands on them; and also creating conditions for highly productive work. Special attention was paid to issues of training reserves of supervisory personnel for ferrous metallurgy enterprises.

It was noted that party committees are urged to influence resolution of production tasks using their own methods, as well as to always keep focal issues at the center of attention and to keep sight of the future. The main sphere of activity of party committees is cadres and people; through them, it is necessary as well to exert influence on all aspects of the life of collectives.

Comrades G.A. Andronikashvili, G.A. Anchabadze, Z.A. Chkheidze, and other leading party and Soviet workers of the republic took part in the work of the conference.

12976/12795

CSO: 1830/631

REGIONAL ISSUES

DEPLORABLE HOUSING SITUATION IN KIROVAKAN VIEWED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 3 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by SOVETSKAYA KULTURA correspondent I. Verdiyan, from Kirovakan, Armenia: "The Inertia of Yesterday's Estimates"; boldface source introduction given in all caps]

[Text] AT THE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS MENTION WAS MADE OF THE LAG IN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN A OF REGIONS IN THE NATION, INCLUDING IN THE ARMENIAN SSR. EVERY YEAR IN THIS REPUBLIC THE PLANS FOR THE COMPLETION OF HOUSING ARE DISRUPTED, ALTHOUGH THE NEED FOR IT IS EXTREMELY GREAT. OUR CORRESPONDENT WENT TO ONE OF THE CITIES OF ARMENIA FROM WHENCE THERE FREQUENTLY COME SIGNS ABOUT THE UNHAPPY STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Kirovakan is rightly called the pearl of Armenia. Framed by the mountains and buried in verdure, it has won fame not just because of its natural beauty. It is a city of hard workers. It is a powerful industrial center and in size the third largest city in the republic. One would think that housing construction here would be developed to a level corresponding to the place of the city on the economic chart of Armenia and the needs of the people who have created its fame for work.

However, obtaining housing in Kirovakan is the problem to end all problems. This matter never comes off the agenda of workers' meetings and it is put in letters addressed to party organs. It is no accident that for L. Khachatryan, chairman of the Kirovakan Gorispolkom, whenever the conversation turns to housing, this is the sorest of sore spots. It is with some bitterness that he told about one visit, or more accurately, about one visitor who had made an appointment to see him: "I remember this decorated person, a veteran of labor, arriving. He did not make a fuss or pound his fist on the table but I honestly felt bad when I heard his words: 'I have already been given my pension, Comrade Chairman, but I am still waiting my turn for an apartment...'."

In fact, people are on the lists for improved housing conditions for 10 to 15 years. Indeed, the entire city economy--the material base for public education, culture, healthcare and other social projects--has lagged behind contemporary needs. The city has been provided with only half of the needed pre-school institutions. A fourth of the students attend classes in schools on a

second or even a third shift. The areas occupied by public domestic services building amount to half of the standards. The number of available hospital beds is half of the national average. The housing construction plans for the past year were only 72 percent fulfilled...

What is the matter here?

Kirovakan has found itself jammed into the Procrustian bed of the old general plans, out of which it has grown, like a rapidly growing teenager. The comparison did not come to mind by accident. According to the general plans, drawn up in 1965, the city was expected to have 130,000 inhabitants. Meanwhile, by 1980, the population had already topped 160,000 people. Now the population of Kirovakan has again increased by more than 10,000 people. To put it mildly, the planners missed the mark and did not see the long-term prospects clearly.

And correcting the situation has turned out to be complicated.

I will quote from a document addressed to F. Sarkisyan, Chairman of the ArSSR Council of Ministers, and signed by that same chairman of the Kirovakan Gorsovet, L. Khachatryan, who knows better than anyone else the needs of the city: "Over the general plans' operational period (1965-1980) the population increased sharply, as did the industrial potential of the city... The need for timely allocation of plots of land for new residential micro-rayons and for rapid preparation of them for construction has become pressing." And this is far from being the first such letter. It was preceded by others including one from L. Beglaryan, chairman of the republic's Gosstroy, about the critical situation which has arisen in Kirovakan.

Unfortunately, the movement of the official papers, regardless of the fact that they are considerable and well-reasoned, still does not mean that the matter will move faster. It is precisely such a process that has been proceeding in Kirovakan all this time. And the city is literally being suffocated from the lack of sites suitable for construction.

New houses have been erected in the already built-up, congested central quarters. I saw these "towers and hillocks" which were forcibly stuck into vacant specks of yards. Such overcrowding, such closeness, as if they had been set into the yard shoe with a shoehorn. There is also another situation: construction in the densely populated central quarters, as a rule, entailed the demolition of dilapidated buildings and this means there is a great need to move those people whose houses have been pulled down. Not a spot remains for the construction of kindergartens and schools and for social, cultural and domestic services buildings.

Haste and the planting of multistory buildings in the "vacant" spaces of the already overcrowded quarters bring a state of chaos to the city's architecture. It lacks beauty and originality and the people living here lack the basic amenities: there is no place where the children can play and the spaces allotted for greenery are being reduced.

Even the construction base itself is being poorly developed. The volume of work of the Kirovstroy [Kirovakan construction] trust remains at the same level as 10 years ago. The ArSSR Ministry of Industrial Construction has still not begun the expansion and technical re-equipping and mechanization of the construction base. The Leninakan house building combine frequently hampers the deliveries of reinforced concrete structures.

"The expansion of the capacities of our own construction industry lies on our shoulders," concurred G. Oganyan, first secretary of the Kirovakan Party Gorkom. "Of course, it is necessary to be more persistent. Hopefully we will manage to correct this situation. But our main problem is that for normal city construction it is necessary for us to allocate additional plots of land. The solution of this problem depends on the republic's Council of Ministers. But all of our inquiries are going unanswered for the time being."

But the whole thing is that for the construction of new residential micro-rays the gorispolkom requests 75 hectares of land. This is not simply an abstract area. The geographical location of the city and the natural conditions of its existence are such that the city can grow wider only at the expense of the arable lands, those same fertile lands which, in the hilly conditions of Armenia, are worth their weight in gold. It is understandable with what kind of care they must be treated. Here, as they say, you measure seven times before you cut once. But it is already absolutely impossible for the city to wait while the competent organs finally arrive at some kind of specific solution.

As far as how similar problems are solved in other regions of the republic, this was told to me by Koryun Arutyunovich Akopyan, director of the state's leading planning institute, Armgosproyekt, and People's architect of the USSR. In the city of Kafan, for example, which is likewise situated in a highly mountainous region, the construction of houses is being carried out on the steep topography. And this method of freeing areas unsuitable for cultivation for the construction of housing has proven to be very good.

It has become known that in a year or 2, after preparation of the technical documentation, the construction of new houses has been planned even on the steep slopes of the mountains surrounding Kirovakan. This would seem to be gratifying news. However, it is being disturbed by the vagueness and the indistinctiveness of the periods specified by the planners.

Kirovakan needs immediate help from the Council of Ministers, from the republic's party and planning organs and from the ministries and departments whose enterprises are situated in the city. It is time to hold even the city's managers themselves accountable with all severity for the lack of persistence and decisiveness in a matter that is so vitally important to the workers as the construction of housing and social, cultural and domestic services buildings.

The time has come for practical solutions. It is precisely at this that the documents of the 27th Party Congress are aimed. The thing is today there are standards for everything and not a paper cycle of official correspondence, of a "stewing of the sides," and of agreements and promises. Especially when the conversation concerns the urgent needs of the people.

12752

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REGIONAL ISSUES

REASONS FOR TURKMEN HOUSING SHORTAGE EXAMINED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: " Housing -- on Time"]

[Text] It is difficult to overestimate the contribution of construction workers to the achievement of the social programs planned by the 27th CPSU Congress. Improving the housing conditions of the Soviet people, rationally, on a modern town-building level, and developing large and small cities, settlements and villages of the republic--such are the tasks confronting the participants in housing and civil construction. And there where the labor collectives have approached the engineering preparation and the management of social projects with a feeling of serious responsibility and have expanded real socialist competition for the unconditional fulfillment of the start-up programs, the results have been good.

The first half-year has been successfully completed by the Tashauzstroy [Tashauz construction] trust, the Chardzhou trust for large-panel house building, the Dargan-Ata Raymezhkolkhozstroy [rayon interfarm construction] and others. However, individual successes can not, unfortunately, overshadow on the whole the unsatisfactory picture in an important section of capital works. Analysis shows that a basic improvement in the activities of construction workers has not occurred. The majority of units for the largest contract work of the TuSSR Ministry of Construction were not able to handle the task of completing housing and projects for social and cultural purposes.

Thus they did not overcome the lag tolerated in the 11th Five-Year Plan, when the plan for completion of residential housing was fulfilled only 88 percent, schools--97 percent, kindergartens and day-care centers--59 percent, hospitals--61 percent, polyclinics--46 percent, and PTU's--52 percent. Even in the first half of 1986, the republic found a shortage of significant amount in residential space and projects for social and cultural purposes. Particular concern has been caused by the poor work of the Ashkhabad, Mary and Krasnovodsk house builders.

It is the direct obligation of the staff of the industry, of the economists and of the local party and soviet organs to analyze in each specific instance the reasons for the lack of success and to project the paths for the solution of the problems. Indeed, within the framework of the present-day, though far

from perfect, economic mechanism it is feasible to construct good-quality houses rapidly. It is only necessary that people be more demanding of themselves and their comrades and strictly follow party requirements for raising the level of the planning for the management of and the organization of the work.

The facts prove that for the time being the construction workers are slowly improving their work methods. As usual, included in the plans are projects which have not been provided with planning and budget documentation or parcels of land. For these reasons the republic office of the USSR Stroybank in the past year did not clear the financing for volumes of construction and installation work in the amount of 19 million rubles. Even today the soviet executive committees have not prepared the rayons' building work in Ashkhabad, Mary and Chardzhou and have supplied incomplete planning and budget documentation with a great delay. In spite of this, the TuSSR Gosplan approved the title lists, knowing the failures of the contractors and the customer in the dispersion of forces and resources and in the prolongation, in comparison with the norms, of the periods for the construction of buildings.

Trying to make what is desired pass for what is real is not the best method of management and it is no coincidence that it is condemned by the party. People do not need "paper houses," but real ones made of brick and cement, well-made, dependable and beautiful. This is why, along with the measures for putting the planning and provisioning of projects with plans, budgets and non-standardized equipment, it is necessary to put into operation internal reserves to accelerate matters. And for all practical purposes this is what is being done in all the contracting ministries and departments.

The correct path towards raising the rate and increasing the volume of housing and civil construction is the maximizing of the amount of industrial funds for house building and the construction industry. It is no secret that the planned capacities of plants are being used poorly at present. In 10 years of work the collective of the Ashkhabad trust for large-panel house building has not reached the planned limits and for all the 10 years its managers cited design drawbacks in the hardware.

As is well known in the republic's capital a new plant has been constructed for the production of components for houses of the 143 series. The TuSSR Ministry of Construction, emerging in the role of customer and contractor, accepted it and even approved the acceptance document. But in the course of 6 months the collective could not even prepare in the new spacings the assembly of a building, inasmuch as in the process of installing the ducts serious errors of an administrative and organizational nature were permitted. It must be asked, whom was the Ministry of Construction deceiving by accepting for use a clearly inoperable enterprise?

Likewise unjustified is the compromising position of the TuSSR Gosstroy, the Ashkhabad Gorispolkom and the Turkmengosproyeckt [Turkmen state planning] Institute, with whose knowledge Ashkhabad's largest housing area, "Mir," contrary to the general plan, is being covered with old-series style houses. The city should obtain in the current year no less than 50,000 square meters of housing space for the new series--such is the goal facing the Ashkhabad house builders.

Today, on the warm July days, in Krasnovodsk, Mary and Chardzhou the renovation of house building enterprises is proceeding on a broad front and in Tashauz a site is being prepared for leasing into operation. It is very important that everything possible be done so that the new and modernized industries produce the planned level of output from the first days after the start-up of operations. The serious attention of the staff of the industry and of the local party, soviet and economic organs is merited by the question of balancing house building with the development of capacities for the output of prefabricated reinforced concrete for social, cultural and domestic services projects.

With the growth in the scale of housing and civil construction, more and more the weakness of the production base in the construction industry is becoming exposed. The lack of components and structures of the IIS-04 type is slowing down the construction of kindergartens and day-care centers and of hospitals and polyclinics. The situation is aggravated by the pernicious orientation of the pains of the builders for the completion of the "bare" metric area, as a result of which in the cities' micro-rayons and sections the necessary convenience for the new homes are not being set up. The problem is not new and requires a comprehensive solution.

It is necessary to accelerate the introduction of new production capacities, to reorganize the plans and to support and develop the useful initiative of the young people to work, at times when they are free from classes and studies, on social and cultural purpose projects. It is within the power of the party, trade union and komsomol organizations to attract to the worksites the school labor associations as well.

Within the arsenal of means for the acceleration of the work there is the ardent party oration of the propagandist, the improvement of the organization of and the payment for work and the development of real socialist competition aimed at raising above all the qualitative indices.

It is a certain fact of life that in the republic there are examples of excellent work. The consolidated, multipurpose brigade of K. Kadyrov from the Turkmentsentrostroy [Turkmen central construction] Administration, specializing in the construction of children's pre-school institutions and employing a contract with anticipation of the schedule and a good estimate, completed their own projects in Ashkhabad, having achieved this at the same time with a significant savings in material resources as well. The methods of the leaders of the competition await practical application. "The sharp growth in labor productivity and the world-class output, its very high quality and reliability, the reduction in the amount of materials used and the amount of energy used by products, and the completely self-supporting system--these are the present-day guideposts for the workers of the collectives," emphasized the CPSU Central Committee's appeal to the workers of the Soviet Union.

12752

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REGIONAL ISSUES

TUSSR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES DISCUSSED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 13 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by B. Polatova, sector chief, Scientific-Research Economics Institute and Computer Center of the TuSSR Gosplan, candidate of biological sciences; "Science--Production; Introduce Innovations More Boldly"]

[Text] Turkmenistan has at its disposal an extensive territory, rich in fertile lands, minerals, and raw-material resources. It would seem that such possibilities would predetermine a speed-up in the increase of our economic potentials. But, as practical work has demonstrated, the utilization of our natural resources is predominantly of an extensive type.

To my way of thinking, there are several problems in resolving the cardinal task. Due to the limited nature of our water resources, as well as the predominance of deserts and mountainous topography, 90 percent of this republic's industrial production, agrarian complex, and population have been concentrated on approximately one-tenth of its territory. Such regional characteristics complicate the solution of the problems of production development and environmental protection. In particular, land and water resources need a strengthening of protective measures. Because of erroneous predictions, economic and ecological complications are to be observed already.

The effectiveness of environmental-protection measures depends, to a large extent, on how extensively and boldly we introduce progressive technologies into the production facilities, as well as how we use scientific recommendations. This problem is extremely urgent and acute for our republic with its irrigation-type agriculture, along with the worsening reclamation status of our arable lands and pastures. Because nowadays without relying on scientific and technical progress it is more difficult to increase soil fertility, the crop-yield of fields, and the productivity of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock. In order to maintain and further multiply the strength of the land, we must increase the dosage of mineral fertilizers, while to combat agricultural pests and plant diseases, we must have recourse to chemical means of protection. But these methods are expensive and have a ruinous effect on the environment.

Such "victims" can and must be avoided. Because, of course, the scientists, including the Turkmen scientists, have done quite a bit to accord priority in environmental-protection measures to biological methods for improving our economic activity.

In recent years a great deal of attention has been paid to the industrial cultivation of micro-aquatic plant organisms and to their utilization as biostimulators in plant cultivation as well as in livestock raising. In particular, a great deal has been accomplished by the group working along such lines at the Solntse NPO [Scientific-Production Association] of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences. But the chlorell obtained here is being used merely as an additive for feeds in livestock raising. But many years of experiments have now demonstrated that a chlorell suspension is a good growth stimulator for increasing the cotton-crop yield. The pre-sowing treatment (soaking) of seeds by a biological preparation has replaced the process of disinfecting them by means of chemicals. In this case, almost 100-percent germination is achieved, and the biological condition of the soil is improved. On lands which have been enriched with micro-elements there is an increase in the activity of mushroom-antagonists which inhibit the development of pathogenic micro-flora, and consequently, fewer plants are subjected to diseases, in particular, to root rot.

By inter-acting well with mineral fertilizers, micro-aquatic plant organisms increase the efficiency of the latter's action by as much as 60--70 percent. And spraying the cotton plants several times with a chlorell suspension prior to irrigation assists in that the soil is covered with a preservative green film; it becomes more friable, aliphatic, and there is less evaporation of moisture. In such a favorable environment the plants develop and gather strength faster; buds, flowers, and bolls appear on the bushes earlier. Moreover, there are usually four or five more of them per bush.

By restoring health to the soil environment, micro-aquatic plant organisms help to form a high-quality crop, and, consequently, they increase the soil fertility, thereby strengthening the economies of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Utilization of a chlorell suspension allows us with minimal expenditures to obtain as much as 18---250 rubles of additional profits from each hectare.

Optimal use is being made of micro-aquatic plant organisms on the farms of our fraternal neighboring republic, Uzbekistan. In the Shavatskiy Rayon of Khorezm Oblast alone chlorell suspensions are applied to more than 10,000 hectares of cotton fields. Farmers from our republic visit these neighbors every year at the time of reciprocal verification of the fulfillment of the socialist pledges, and there they are able to thoroughly study this valuable experiment.

Biology has become a fine help in protecting plants against diseases and agricultural pests. But these methods have not found recognition on the cotton-growing farms of our republic. This necessary and important matter is being carried out in a kind of homemade way.

There are some 150 biological laboratories in the cotton-sowing oblasts. But only seven of them correspond to their direct purpose and are capable of fully carrying out their scientific and practical tasks. But the remainder, which operate directly on the farms, are lacking in the full complement of specialists, are poorly supplied with equipment, and provide a low yield. And for this reason within the total amount of work done last year with regard to protecting plants the biological method accounts for only 49 percent of the

total. We must start down the path of creating so-called state laboratories; furthermore, this should be done not merely in the rayons but also on the farms. The advantage is a tangible one: the use of toxic chemicals will be sharply reduced, and an enormous savings of funds will be achieved. Because, of course, the treatment of a hectare of an infected area by means of the bio-method is only one-sixth as expensive.

There is yet another problem. In recent years the farmers, because of the limited quantity of water resources, have been utilizing poorly mineralized wastewaters for irrigation. Soil scientists, however, have still not said anything about this matter. Most of them consider that utilizing wastewater for irrigation is fraught with dangerous consequences. During the first few years of exploitation large tracts irrigated by mineralized water can yield good harvests. But, as a result of the soil's buffer capacity being violated, such lands can fall out of agricultural circulation.

The Kharkov Water-Protection Institute (VNIVO) has developed a methodology for purifying wastewaters of salts and toxic substances with the help of reeds. It has been shown that one hectare of reed shoots is capable of absorbing from water as much as 80 kg of nitrogen, 80 kg of phosphorus, 130 kg of chlorine, etc. Numerous experiments have confirmed that aqueous plants can also absorb pesticides, which are partially or completely disintegrated in their tissues.

Thus, the creation at large collector-systems of extensive "bio-plateaus" with thick reed shoots and those of other plants prevalent along banks of waterways will help to solve the following two problems: increasing the water sources and protecting them. In passing through such natural filters, the wastewaters will be freed of mineral salts and other admixtures. Furthermore, the cut reeds can be fully utilized as raw material in industry and construction.

Why should not the TuSSR Academy of Sciences head up this work and draw into it scientific, planning and research organizations, the TuSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and Gosagroprom? The organization of an integrated center for study and comprehensive research on the given problem takes on particularly great importance, moreover, because during the present five-year plan provisions have been made to carry out large-scale water-supply and hydro-engineering projects.

Carrying out measures to ensure the most effective utilization of this republic's entire resource potential, as noted at the recent plenum of the CPTu Central Committee, will allow us to increase the production of agricultural output and make a more substantial contribution to implementing the Food Program.

2384

CSO: 1830/730

REGIONAL ISSUES

TuSSR WATER SUPPLY PROBLEMS REVIEWED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 23 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] "We cannot allow billions of rubles from our funds to be invested in obsolete facilities, based on fallacious technical decisions," it was emphasized at the June (1986) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. We would like the leading officials of the TuSSR Ministry of Municipal Services to turn their serious attention to this party demand. For the staff of this sector bears direct responsibility for what takes place at the construction of the major pilot-type water-collecting facilities in Kazandzhik.

As is known, the putting into operation of the first start-up complex of the Central Water Main Pipeline for the western regions of the Turkmen SSR was a great labor victory for the groups of the Glavturkmenneftegazstroy. This event marked the completion of an important economic and social program with regard to improving the water supply of this waterless territory. And, indeed, there has been an increase in the amount of water for Krasnovodsk, Nebit-Dag, and the settlements adjoining them. But here's the trouble: the level of stability of the water supply to the city-dwellers has remained at the previous, extremely unsatisfactory level; there are still days of the so-called reduced water supply, and sometimes even "waterless" days.

Moreover, practically any accident--a breakdown at the pumping stations at the temporary pilot water-collecting structures, a wash-out of the small dam of the approach canal, or a low-water period in the lower reaches of the Amu-Darya--has a severe effect on the water supply to Krasnovodsk Oblast. Alarming signals are coming in to the ispolkoms not only from the residential districts but also from industrial enterprises.

One of the principal reasons for the low yield of this facility, in the construction of which enormous amounts of money and human labor were invested, is concealed in the lack of completion, more precisely, the temporary nature of the pilot-type water-collecting structures. Allow me to cite a few technical details. These pilot structures consist of an open storage facility for collecting river water with a capacity of 250,000 cubic meters, and two, also temporary, floating pumping stations, which supply water to the Kazandzhik--Nebit-Dag Pipeline and further--to Krasnovodsk.

As a result of considerable silting-up, the storage facility is no longer capable of containing the planned thousands of cubic meters; its displacement capacity has been reduced. But, of course, preparations are going forward for putting the Nebit-Dag--Cheleken Water Pipeline into operation; the water-purification station for supplying Kazandzhik will go on line during the fourth quarter of this year, and both facilities will draw as much as another 40,000 cubic meters of water from the storage facility....

In short, unless the major pilot-type structures are built by the tightened-up deadlines, an unfavorable situation will take shape. The Turkmenneftestroy Trust started to build the facility as soon as the planning-and-estimate documentation began coming in. By the end of 1985 the documentation had completely arrived. But as far back as 1984 the trust's specialists were bitterly angry that many of the technical decisions of the Soyuzvodokanalproyekt Institute, to put it mildly, did not correspond to up-to-date requirements with respect to either economies or to quality.

The planners used a traditional and far-from-optimal method for facing the bottom of the reserve water-storage facilities: it was a kind of sandwich made of polyethylene film and sandy ground. Only the embankment slopes have been faced with pre-cast, reinforced-concrete slabs; for the bottom, evidently for the purpose of economizing on costs, pre-cast, reinforced concrete was not provided.

Convincing proof regarding the dubious nature of such "economy measures" has been provided by the experience of building water-purification facilities in Nebit-Dag using a plan from this institute. It took three years to build the storage-facility instead of a few months. The workers manually sealed the bottom films with hot tar. People worked only in rubber-soled sport shoes, since they were afraid they might somehow harm the film with a random nail. They also poured the protective layer of sand over it by hand. Nobody would guarantee the good quality or long service life of the facing on this storage facility bottom....

The trust's experts precisely calculated what unjustified expenditures of time, labor, and material-technical resources were entailed by the decisions of the planners. And, after having pictured to ourselves the difficulties and losses confronting us, we began to seek out new materials which would reduce the time period for constructing the facility and ensuring the high quality of its utilization.

We began the search on our own, since the TuSSR Ministry of Municipal Services, our client, was not reacting to the signals from the trust. At the beginning of last year in the Scientific-Research Institute of Earthquake-Resistant Construction of the TuSSR Gosstroy we became acquainted with some developments by scientists which had been recognized as inventions and marked by state prizes as outstanding achievements of science and technology in capital construction.

This was what we had been seeking. A bitumen-emulsion paste and mastic, asphalt-paste-concrete designed both for installing water-proof canal facings and those on other types of hydroengineering structures under the conditions

of Central Asia's hot climate. Along with high operational characteristics, these materials are economical, since only local materials are used in their production--water, gravel, barchan sand, waste-products of the cement industry (baked dust), and bitumen from the Krasnovodsk Petroleum Refinery.

In August 1985 the trust concluded an agreement with this scientific-research institute for the handing over of the scientific and technical documentation and for cooperating on introducing the inventions in constructing the storage facilities for the water-collecting structures in Kazandzhik. And soon we sent a proposal to the TuSSR Ministry of Municipal Services, the Soyuzvodokanalproyekt Institute, and the directors of the enterprises being built for the ministry with regard to applying these useful innovations.

Only the general planner responded. However, from the reply of the institute it was impossible to determine his position: it was as if the partner was playing the children's game. Remember, you don't say "yes" or "no"? The trust sent him another letter, but it was only in April 1986 that Soyuzvodokanalproyekt finally albeit unwillingly agreed to introduce the mastic composition on condition that this was coordinated with the health-care organs.

The ministry remained utterly silent. And taking advantage of this, the client's representative at the site grasped the counter-proposal of the planners and demanded that the conclusion of the USSR Ministry of Health be presented. Such a conclusion, however, has been on the books since as far back as 1959. Basing its decision on this, TuSSR Gosstroy by means of a special order permits the utilization of mastic for waterproofing structures which are in direct contact with water.

Nobody has ever revoked these documents. It is hard to understand what the client is afraid of. The builders, however, know well why they have spent valuable time and nerves on a correspondence with the ministry, which has so far been fruitless. The introduction of this progressive structural component guarantees the waterproofing and long service life of the storage facilities, savings on labor expenditures amounting to 22,600 man-days, savings on wages amounting to 157,100 [illegible] rubles, and reducing the wholesale expenditures by 30,300 rubles. The new technology will conserve 1,492 tons of metal, 5,043 tons of cement, and 391,000 square meters of polyethylene film, which is in short supply and expensive. And the main thing is that the time periods required for installing the facing will be reduced by a factor of 2.2.

This is what changing the plan can provide. A change which is mandated by the state's interests in curtailing the investment cycle of construction and reducing its production costs. So while the client remains silent, the trust has been constructing the unit for making the bitumen-emulsion mastics and pastes.

As a post-script let us add the following: the TurkmenNIIPineft Institute willingly used the developments by the scientists in the plan for the new reserve-storage facility for river water in Nebit-Dag and coordinated the documentation without any particular trouble with the Nebit-Dag Sanitation and Epidemic-Control Station.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

'MUSLIMS FOR PEACE' MEETING HELD IN BAKU

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[Text] Baku, Oct 2 (TASS)--More than 600 participants in the international conference "Moslems in the Struggle for Peace," currently in session in the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan, today meet in closed sessions in three sections to make the dialogue more useful and constructive.

The sessions are chaired by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayat, minister of waqfs and religious affairs of Jordan, Al-Tayeb Slama, general director of the Council for Religion Affairs at the prime minister of Tunisia [as received] and well-known theologian, and Talgat Tadzhuddin, Mufti and chairman of the Moslem ecclesiastical board of European part of the USSR and Siberia.

The participants in the sessions centre on Islam's peacemaking essence, discuss questions of the unity of the people of good will, including Moslems, in the struggle against the nuclear threat, examine concrete ways and means of forging the cohesion of the adherents of Islam in the struggle against the intrigues by imperialism and Zionism.

The delegates to the conference pay much attention to the discussion of the conflicts in the Middle East, in the south of the African continent and in the vast Asian region. They noted that the problem of security for all was the key problem of our time, whose solution was largely contingent upon the state of Soviet-American relations.

The report about the forthcoming meeting in Reykjavik between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan evoked lively interest of the delegates to the forum. Hopes for the relaxation of the international tensions and the improvement of the political climate, that is for achieving the goal which the Islamic peacemaking conference in Baku is called upon to serve, are linked with this meeting here.

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